

# Welcome to your CDP Forests Questionnaire 2021

## F0. Introduction

### F0.1

#### (F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.f

##### **BACKGROUND**

Unilever makes and sells more than 400+ brands in over 190 countries which are used by some 2.5 billion consumers worldwide every day. Our brands include Knorr, Dove, Rexona, Lipton, Hellmann's, Omo, Lifebuoy and Ben & Jerry's – amongst many others. Our business is organised across three divisions: Beauty & Personal Care, Foods & Refreshment and Home Care. Total turnover in 2020 was €50.7bn.

##### **OUR PURPOSE**

Unilever's purpose is to make sustainable living commonplace which we believe is the best way to deliver long-term sustainable growth. We put sustainable living at the heart of everything we do, including our brands and products, our standards of behaviour and our partnerships which drive transformational change across our value chain.

In June 2020, we released new commitments to fight climate change and protect nature as part of our new integrated business strategy, the Unilever Compass which builds on the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan, which came to an end in 2020. Some of our Unilever Compass commitments include:

- Net zero emissions for all our products by 2039.
- A deforestation-free supply chain by 2023.
- A new Regenerative Agriculture Code for all our suppliers.
- Water stewardship programmes to 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030.
- Investing €1 billion in a new Climate & Nature Fund, which will be used by Unilever's brands over the next ten years to take meaningful and decisive action.

##### **OUR REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE**

Unilever's primary report is our [Annual Report & Accounts](#) (ARA). In our ARA, we report progress against our Unilever Compass commitments as well as a range of other non-financial indicators. Our ARA also includes TCFD disclosures. We provide additional climate related disclosure and commentary in the [Planet & Society Hub](#) on [unilever.com](#).

##### **ASSURANCE**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) scope for their assurance work on selected USLP & Environmental & Occupational Safety performance indicators can be found in the PwC Basis of

Preparation 2020 document in the Independent Assurance and metrics section on our website, alongside their findings in the PwC Limited Assurance Statement for 2020.

### DISCLAIMER

This CDP submission may contain forward-looking statements, including 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as 'will', 'aim', 'expects', 'anticipates', 'intends', 'looks', 'believes', 'vision', or the negative of these terms and other similar expressions of future performance or results, and their negatives, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations and assumptions regarding anticipated developments and other factors affecting the Unilever Group (the 'Group'). They are not historical facts, nor are they guarantees of future performance. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this document. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the Group's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

## F0.2

**(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020

## F0.3

**(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

EUR

## F0.4

**(F0.4) Select the forest risk commodity(ies) that you are, or are not, disclosing on (including any that are sources for your processed ingredients or manufactured goods); and for each select the stages of the supply chain that best represents your organization's area of operation.**

	Commodity disclosure	Stage of the value chain	Explanation if not disclosing
Timber products	Disclosing	Manufacturing	
Palm oil	Disclosing	Manufacturing	

Cattle products	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	<p>We first assessed the proportion of meat products, and then the sub-category of cattle products in our portfolio. In doing so, we found that in 2018, beef by-product accounted for around 0.18% of our procurement volumes and was responsible for less than 0.5% of our total turnover &amp; so was not a material forest risk. We did not submit a response for Cattle products in our CDP 2020 submission &amp; are continuing with this approach for CDP 2021. Our dependency on meat-based products is falling as growing consumer demand for meat-free products rises and is reflected in our Compass &amp; portfolio strategy. In 2018 we purchased the Vegetarian Butcher &amp; in 2020, we expanded our range of vegan and vegetarian options via brands like Sir Kensington's, Hellmann's, Ben &amp; Jerry's &amp; Magnum. We have built a 3-year partnership with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to promote 50 plant-based foods through our largest food brand, Knorr. We also assessed our footprint relative to the total production of cattle in Brazil and estimate that our footprint equated to less than 0.01% of total cattle production from Brazil. Given our footprint and our sourcing of beef by-products compared with fresh beef cuts, our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. In the future, we anticipate sourcing even less beef by-product due to trends and meeting the preferences of our consumers.</p>
Soy	Disclosing	Manufacturing	
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization		
Other - Cocoa	Disclosing	Manufacturing	
Other - Coffee	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	<p>98% of Unilever's forest-risk commodity exposure comes from Timber, Soy and Palm oil. Unilever sources a very small quantity of coffee for use in one market. Its use is limited to the Refreshment portfolio of our Foods &amp; Refreshment division and accounts for 0.4% of our total procurement volume.</p>

## F0.5

**(F0.5) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?**

No

## F1. Current state

### F1.1

**(F1.1) How does your organization produce, use or sell your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

#### Timber products

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##### Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing  
Buying manufactured products  
Distributing/packaging

##### Form of commodity

Paper  
Boards, plywood, engineered wood  
Primary packaging  
Secondary packaging  
Tertiary packaging

##### Source

Trader/broker/commodity market  
Contracted suppliers (processors)  
Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

##### Country/Area of origin

Argentina  
Australia  
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ecuador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Kenya  
Malaysia

Mexico  
Myanmar  
Nigeria  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Viet Nam

**% of procurement spend**

1-5%

**Comment**

Unilever purchases virgin paper and recycled fibre for use in in our paper and board packaging. Unilever uses virgin fibre when safety regulations demand it, otherwise we select the best quality material for the application for use in our food, home care and beauty & personal care brands. For distributing/packaging, we source packaging from contracted suppliers (both processors and manufacturers), globally.

**Palm oil**

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**Activity**

Exporting/trading  
Using as input into product manufacturing

**Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)  
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)  
Palm oil derivatives  
Palm kernel oil derivatives

**Source**

Smallholders  
Single contracted producer  
Multiple contracted producers  
Trader/broker/commodity market  
Contracted suppliers (processors)

**Country/Area of origin**

Brazil  
Cambodia  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ecuador  
Gabon  
Ghana  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia

Malaysia  
 Mexico  
 Nicaragua  
 Panama  
 Papua New Guinea  
 Solomon Islands  
 Thailand

### **% of procurement spend**

6-10%

### **Comment**

Unilever purchases palm oil, palm kernel oil and palm fractions and derivatives for use in our food, home care and beauty & personal care brands. In 2020, we sourced palm oil from 19 countries of origin, and 99.6% of our core volume was sustainably sourced via a combination of RSPO Mass Balance, RSPO Segregated and RSPO Independent Smallholder certificates. We establish the origin of our materials, to the location of the palm oil mill, through a supplier declaration, which is required under our People and Nature Policy. Our suppliers have declared a list of over 1600 mills to which we trace our palm oil materials in 2020 that is publicly available on our website.

Unilever Oleochemical Indonesia (UOI) facility in North Sumatra produces oleochemicals that we use in our own beauty & personal care products, and of which a small volume gets sold externally.

## **Soy**

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### **Activity**

Using as input into product manufacturing

### **Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

### **Source**

Trader/broker/commodity market

### **Country/Area of origin**

Argentina  
 Austria  
 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)  
 Brazil  
 Canada  
 China  
 Croatia  
 Czechia  
 France  
 Germany  
 Greece  
 Hungary

Romania  
 Serbia  
 Ukraine  
 United States of America

### % of procurement spend

<1%

### Comment

Unilever purchases soy oil mainly for our dressings business for brands such as Hellmann's and Sir Kensington's, which are part of our Foods & Refreshment division. In 2018, we sold our spreads business and in 2016, we sold our AdeS soy beverage in Latin America. Since then, we have stopped sourcing soybeans formerly used for the AdeS brand, though at the time of the sale, 100% of our soy bean sourcing met RTRS standards. We now mainly source soy oil for our dressings businesses.

## Other - Cocoa

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### Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing

### Form of commodity

Other, please specify  
 Cocoa

### Source

Trader/broker/commodity market  
 Contracted suppliers (processors)  
 Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire  
 Ghana  
 Indonesia

### % of procurement spend

<1%

### Comment

Unilever purchases cocoa mainly for our ice cream business for brands such as Magnum, Wall's and Ben & Jerry's.

## F1.2

(F1.2) Indicate the percentage of your organization's revenue that was dependent on your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies) in the reporting year.

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment

Timber products	91-99%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty &amp; Personal Care, Foods &amp; Refreshment and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product-specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources.</p> <p>Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use paper and board. Paper and board is widely used across all divisions in some form ie box packaging, so we have selected &gt;90% of revenue.</p>
Palm oil	51-60%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty &amp; Personal Care, Foods &amp; Refreshment and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources.</p> <p>Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use palm oil. Palm oil is used in Beauty &amp; Personal Care, Home Care and Foods &amp; Refreshment. Based on this estimation, palm oil accounts for about 51-60% of revenue.</p>
Soy	11-20%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty &amp; Personal Care, Foods &amp; Refreshment and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources.</p> <p>Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Soy is only used in only a small amount of our Foods &amp; Refreshment portfolio, so the revenue is calculated as 11-20% of the total.</p>
Other - Cocoa	11-20%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty &amp; Personal Care, Foods &amp; Refreshment and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources.</p> <p>Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Cocoa is used by our Ice Cream portfolio and to a lesser extent in Savoury products, so the revenue is calculated as 11-20% of the total.</p>



## F1.5

**(F1.5) Does your organization collect production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Data availability/Disclosure
Timber products	Consumption data available, disclosing
Palm oil	Consumption data available, disclosing
Soy	Consumption data available, disclosing
Other - Cocoa	Consumption data available, disclosing

## F1.5a

**(F1.5a) Disclose your production and/or consumption data.**

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### Forest risk commodity

Timber products

### Data type

Consumption data

### Volume

0.92

### Metric

Other, please specify  
million tonnes

### Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

### Please explain

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### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Data type

Consumption data

### Volume

803,602

### Metric

Metric tons

**Data coverage**

Partial commodity production/consumption

**Please explain**

Figure covers all branded food and home and beauty & personal care product usage. Unilever consumes 803,602 metric tons for core volumes. Core volumes includes all volumes of palm oil and palm kernel oil, but excludes derivatives of palm fatty acid distillates, which are by-products of the refining process, and tail ingredients. Tail ingredients represent very small volumes in our products (2% of total annual volume) and given our footprint and our sourcing of these by-products compared with palm oil, palm kernel oil and their derivatives, our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. We are also reducing our consumption of these by-products from 2020. Due to these reasons, by-products and tail ingredients are excluded, summing to around 14% of the total volume we purchase annually.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Data type**

Consumption data

**Volume**

316,430

**Metric**

Other, please specify  
tons soy oil (=\*5 tons soy beans)

**Data coverage**

Full commodity production/consumption

**Please explain****Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Data type**

Consumption data

**Volume**

48,089

**Metric**

Metric tons

**Data coverage**

Full commodity production/consumption

**Please explain**

## **F1.5b**

**(F1.5b) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate the percentage of the production/consumption volume sourced by national and/or sub-national jurisdiction of origin.**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Brazil

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Para

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.37

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Brazil, we source from Para region alone.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Cambodia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Kaôh Kong

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Cambodia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Krong Preah Sihanouk

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Cambodia, we source from provinces Kaôh Kong and Krong Preah Sihanouk.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Meta

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.3

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Antioquia

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bolívar

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.25

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Casanare

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.43

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Cesar

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.49

**Please explain**

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plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Cundinamarca

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction



Magdalena

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.37

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Nariño

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

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from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Norte de Santander

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.18

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Santander

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.43

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Vichada

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Country/Area of origin**

Brazil

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Minas Gerais, Goias, Parana, Mato Grosso, Bahia

**% of total production/consumption volume**

17

**Please explain**

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged Proforest to conduct a traceability assessment for year 2020. This analysis confirmed that for the year 2020, 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level and 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Country/Area of origin**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Santa Cruz

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1

**Please explain**

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged Proforest to conduct a traceability assessment for year 2020. This analysis confirmed that for the year 2020, 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level and 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Country/Area of origin**

Argentina

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, La Pampa, Entre Rios, Cordoba, Chaco, Santiago Del Estero

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1

**Please explain**

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged Proforest to conduct a traceability assessment for year 2020. This analysis confirmed that for the year 2020, 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level and 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Country/Area of origin**

Any other countries/areas

**State or equivalent jurisdiction****% of total production/consumption volume**

81

**Please explain**

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged Proforest to conduct a traceability assessment for year 2020. This analysis confirmed that for the year 2020, 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level and 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries. Other countries we source from include: Austria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine, United States of America

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Esmeraldas

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.37

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Los Rios

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.19

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Manabi

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Orellana

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.31

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**



Gabon

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Estuaire

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Gabon

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Ngounié

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Gabon, we source from provinces Estuaire and Ngounié.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Guatemala

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Alta Verapaz

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Guatemala

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Escuintla

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Honduras

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Atlántida

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.18

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Honduras

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Colón

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.37

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Honduras

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Cortés

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Honduras

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Yoro

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Andhra Pradesh

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.31

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Tamil Nadu

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Telangana**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Aceh**% of total production/consumption volume**

2.67

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess

and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Bangka Belitung

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.05

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia



**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Banten

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bengkulu

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.8

**Please explain**

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### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Gorontalo

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

### **Please explain**

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### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Jambi

**% of total production/consumption volume**

4.65

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kalimantan Barat

**% of total production/consumption volume**

5.7

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB

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### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Kalimantan Selatan

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

2.23

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Kalimantan Tengah**% of total production/consumption volume**

5.7

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Kalimantan Timur**% of total production/consumption volume**

4.9

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries,

regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Kepulauan Riau

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Lampung

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.81

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Papua

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.19

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Papua Barat

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi



Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Riau

**% of total production/consumption volume**

12.52

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sulawesi Barat

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.5

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sulawesi Selatan

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.25

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Sulawesi Tengah

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.43

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sulawesi Tenggara

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Sumatera Barat

**% of total production/consumption volume**

2.17

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Sumatera Selatan

**% of total production/consumption volume**

4.46

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sumatera Utara

**% of total production/consumption volume**

11.28

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Johor

**% of total production/consumption volume**

3.41

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kedah

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.37

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kelantan

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.43

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Melaka

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.19

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.



**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Negeri Sembilan

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.74

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Pahang

**% of total production/consumption volume**

2.67

**Please explain**

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PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Perak

**% of total production/consumption volume**

2.85

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Pulau Pinang

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.19

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sabah

**% of total production/consumption volume**

7.69

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sarawak

**% of total production/consumption volume**

4.84

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Selangor

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.18

### Please explain

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### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

### State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
 Trengganu

### % of total production/consumption volume

0.5

### Please explain

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Mexico

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Chiapas**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.5

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Nicaragua

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Atlántico Sur**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Nicaragua, we source from provinces Atlántico Sur.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Panama

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Chiriquí

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Papua New Guinea

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

East New Britain

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Papua New Guinea

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Milne Bay

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Papua New Guinea

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Morobe

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Papua New Guinea

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

New Ireland

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea, we source from provinces East New Britain, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, West New Britain.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Papua New Guinea

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Oro

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.19

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Papua New Guinea

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

West New Britain

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.5

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Chon Buri

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess

and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Satun, Surat Thani, Trang, Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Chumphon

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.43

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kanchanaburi

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

### Please explain

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### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Country/Area of origin

Thailand

### State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Krabi

### % of total production/consumption volume

0.5

### Please explain

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Nakhon Si Thammarat**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Pattani**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Prachuap Khiri Khan

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Satun, Surat Thani, Trang, Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Ranong

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Satun

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants /



kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Satun, Surat Thani, Trang, Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Surat Thani

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.93

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Satun, Surat Thani, Trang, Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Trang

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.19

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Satun, Surat Thani, Trang, Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Trat

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Satun, Surat Thani, Trang, Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Argentina

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Don't know

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.8

**Please explain**

92.6% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fiber sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification. On a quarterly basis, through the Global Traceability System (GTS), we contact our ~320 suppliers with a questionnaire to collect information on volumes, sustainability status and traceability to the country level. We are currently adding primary processing facility (i.e. wood using mill) to the questionnaire. For virgin products, Chain of Custody certification provides a mechanism for tracking certified material from the forest to the final product. It means we can be sure that the wood fibre contained in the product can be traced back to certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Brazil

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Don't know

**% of total production/consumption volume**

8.6

**Please explain**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Don't know

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.8

**Please explain**

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### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Don't know

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

9.1

### **Please explain**

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our actual fiber sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification. On a quarterly basis, through the Global Traceability System (GTS), we contact our ~320 suppliers with a questionnaire to collect information on volumes, sustainability status and traceability to the country level. We are currently adding primary processing facility (i.e. wood using mill) to the questionnaire. For virgin products, Chain of Custody certification provides a mechanism for tracking certified material from the forest to the final product. It means we can be sure that the wood fibre contained in the product can be traced back to certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Country/Area of origin**

Mexico

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Don't know

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

2.3

### **Please explain**

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contained in the product can be traced back to certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Viet Nam

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Don't know

**% of total production/consumption volume**

4

**Please explain**

92.6% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fiber sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification. On a quarterly basis, through the Global Traceability System (GTS), we contact our ~320 suppliers with a questionnaire to collect information on volumes, sustainability status and traceability to the country level. We are currently adding primary processing facility (i.e. wood using mill) to the questionnaire. For virgin products, Chain of Custody certification provides a mechanism for tracking certified material from the forest to the final product. It means we can be sure that the wood fibre contained in the product can be traced back to certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Any other countries/areas

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

**% of total production/consumption volume**

73.37

**Please explain**

92.6% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fiber sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification. On a quarterly basis, through the Global Traceability System (GTS), we contact our ~320 suppliers with a questionnaire to collect information on volumes, sustainability status and traceability to the country level. We are currently adding primary processing facility (i.e. wood using mill) to the questionnaire. For virgin products, Chain of Custody certification provides a mechanism for tracking certified material from the forest to the final product. It means we can be sure that the wood fibre contained in the product can be traced back to certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified. Other countries we source from includes: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand,

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Any other countries/areas

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**



**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.21

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. Other countries we source from include Costa Rica, Ghana and Solomon Islands.

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Not disclosing

**% of total production/consumption volume**

5

**Please explain**

We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, originating from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia . This is a relatively small proportion of the global production of cocoa, which means we cannot change these supply chains just by acting on our own. Partnerships and collaborations are an essential part of our approach. In particular, we work with suppliers through long-standing certification schemes, like Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade to help manage risk and to audit our suppliers to monitor compliance.

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Country/Area of origin**

Any other countries/areas

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

**% of total production/consumption volume**

15

**Please explain**

We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, originating from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia . This is a relatively small proportion of the global production of cocoa, which means we cannot change these supply chains just by acting on our own. Partnerships and collaborations are an essential part of our approach. In particular, we work with suppliers through long-standing certification schemes, like Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade to help manage risk and to audit our suppliers to monitor compliance.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Don't know

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.03

**Please explain**

92.6% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fiber sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification. On a quarterly basis, through the Global Traceability System (GTS), we contact our ~320 suppliers with a questionnaire to collect information on volumes, sustainability status and traceability to the country level. We are currently adding primary processing facility (i.e. wood using mill) to the questionnaire. For virgin products, Chain of Custody certification provides a mechanism for tracking certified material from the forest to the final product. It means we can be sure that the wood fibre

contained in the product can be traced back to certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified.

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Don't know

**% of total production/consumption volume**

80

**Please explain**

We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, originating from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia . This is a relatively small proportion of the global production of cocoa, which means we cannot change these supply chains just by acting on our own. Partnerships and collaborations are an essential part of our approach. In particular, we work with suppliers through long-standing certification schemes, like Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade to help manage risk and to audit our suppliers to monitor compliance.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Abidjan

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Bas-Sassandra

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.5

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Côte d'Ivoire, we source from Abidjan, Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Gôh-Djiboua, Lagunes.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Comoé

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.31

### Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Côte d'Ivoire, we source from Abidjan, Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Gôh-Djiboua, Lagunes.

### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

### State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Gôh-Djiboua

### % of total production/consumption volume

0.06

### Please explain

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### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Lagunes

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 19 countries, 98 regions, and 349 districts/municipalities. Rainforest Alliance (RA) identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 15 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of 1,613 mills and 184 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Côte d'Ivoire, we source from Abidjan, Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Gôh-Djiboua, Lagunes.

**F1.5e**

**(F1.5e) How does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?**

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**Does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?**

No

**Data type****Volume produced/consumed****Metric****Country/Area of origin****State or equivalent jurisdiction**

**% of total production/consumption volume**

**Does the source of your organization's biofuel material come from smallholders?**

**Comment**

## **F1.6**

**(F1.6) Has your organization experienced any detrimental forests-related impacts?**

No

## **F2. Procedures**

### **F2.1**

**(F2.1) Does your organization undertake a forests-related risk assessment?**

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

### **F2.1a**

**(F2.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing forests-related risks.**

#### **Timber products**

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##### **Value chain stage**

Direct operations  
Supply chain

##### **Coverage**

Full

##### **Risk assessment procedure**

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

##### **Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

##### **How far into the future are risks considered?**

> 6 years

##### **Tools and methods used**

Internal company methods  
External consultants  
Global Forest Watch Pro

FSC Global Forest Registry

Other, please specify

Global Traceability Systems, (GTS), Google Earth Engine, WRI RADD

### Please explain

We chose internal company methods to: focus our strategy; assess the changing sustainability landscape; & understand & prioritise the issues that matter to our business & stakeholders. Our 2020 materiality assessment categorised 169 topics into 19 environmental & social issues including deforestation, biodiversity, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights. Our 5-step process gauges each issue's importance & was independently reviewed by DNV GL.

We conduct quarterly risk assessments on all our 421 timber suppliers using questionnaires, managed by our partner GTS. This covers chain of custody fiber to country, FSC/PEFC certified or recycled declaration & includes verification by suppliers on sustainability. GTS gives oversight of our supply chain, enabling us to assess & track supplier performance over time e.g. we use GTS to guide action plans for suppliers with non-compliance issues. We used the GTS tool in 2020 to collect additional origin data focused on suppliers handling "controlled wood" that previously resisted disclosure. We will integrate origin disclosure into supplier contracts on a rolling basis as contracts are renegotiated. We use data from GFW as it has broad industry acceptance, to monitor & assess change in sustainability status at regional, national & supplier level in fiber-supplying regions & share data via a centralized system. We use WRI RADD to detect & guide remediation of forest risks. We report sustainable timber performance annually, assured by an internal assurance process & SGS, PWC for robustness. Unilever considers the current methodologies effective in identifying & assessing forests risks, as it enables enhanced risk management in our procurement portfolios to guide supplier & origin selection. We continue to develop & innovate new tools to manage ongoing forest risk exposure. In 2020 we fully adopted the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform for global scale risk analysis that incorporates new datasets & enables greater visibility than GFW. We used GEE to conduct geospatial analyses of wood producing regions in key forest risk jurisdictions like Riau, Indonesia & Parana, Brazil, where we discovered several deforestation hotspots. This identifies forest risks in specific areas requiring ongoing monitoring through our geospatial capabilities. GEE also helps us to understand landcover dynamics in these hotspots.

### Palm oil

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#### Value chain stage

Direct operations

Supply chain

#### Coverage

Full

#### Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

#### Frequency of assessment

More than once a year



## How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

## Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

External consultants

Global Forest Watch Pro

Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

WRI-PALM

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance for traceability, RADD, GLAD, Descartes Labs, Earthqualizer, Google Earth Engine

## Please explain

We chose internal company methods to: focus our strategy; assess the changing sustainability landscape; & understand & prioritise the issues that matter to our business & stakeholders. Our 2020 materiality assessment categorised 169 topics into 19 environmental & social issues including deforestation, biodiversity, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights. Our 5-step process gauges each issue's importance & was independently reviewed by DNV GL.

Policy compliance is part of our supplier risk assessment & selection process. With key suppliers, we hold regular reviews regarding their commercial performance & compliance with our People & Nature Policy requirements. We buy RSPO certified volumes & publicly report our sustainable palm sourcing annually. This is assured by a 3rd party & an internal assurance process. Supply chain complexity & lack of transparency mean we use many tools to identify, assess & manage risk, including deforestation risk assessment tools: Descartes Labs (DL), GFW, WRI-PALM, WRI's RADD, GLAD alerts, Earthqualizer (EQ) Monitoring. DL, RADD & GLAD's enables geospatial monitoring of forest risk within key suppliers' own operations & supply chain. We use Rainforest Alliance to get semi-annual traceability data from suppliers & their 3rd-parties, using PalmTrace & questionnaires. In 2020, we were 99% traceable to mill, identifying almost 60% of mills in our supply chain as low deforestation risk. Our public mill list contributes to the Universal Mill List, improving the reliability of mill data management & reporting within the industry.

We are developing a NDPE assurance mechanism with Control Union & work with EQ to monitor progress by direct suppliers & their supply chain. Through jurisdictional/landscape assessments, we identified Riau, Aceh, N Sumatra, Central Kalimantan & Sabah as priority landscapes due to high palm oil output volumes & proximity to critical ecosystems.

Unilever considers the current methodologies effective in identifying & assessing forests risks, as it enables enhanced risk management in our procurement portfolios to guide supplier & origin selection. We continue to develop and innovate new tools and partnerships to manage forest risk exposure. Example: in 2020 we adopted & were the

first commercial user of Google Earth Engine, giving us unprecedented capability to monitor our supply chain.

## Soy

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### Value chain stage

Direct operations  
Supply chain

### Coverage

Full

### Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

### Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

### How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

### Tools and methods used

Internal company methods  
External consultants  
Trase  
National specific tools and databases  
Other, please specify  
Certifications (RTRS), Proterra, FieldPrint Calculator, Mapbiomas

### Please explain

We chose internal company methods to allow us to: focus our strategy; assess the changing sustainability landscape; & understand & prioritise the issues that matter to our business & stakeholders. Our 2020 materiality assessment categorised 169 topics into 19 environmental & social issues including deforestation, biodiversity, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights. Our 5-step process gauges each issue's importance & was independently reviewed by DNV GL.

Sustainable soy sourcing is part of this. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) provides guidelines to inform risk assessments & suppliers must conduct a risk-assessment to identify issues affecting farmers or supply chains as the 1st step of SAC. We also conduct a corporate risk assessment regularly for all soybean oil suppliers via traceability assessments in partnership with Proforest & supplier engagements to assess compliance with our People & Nature Policy. We use National specific tools & standards for each sourcing origin, to identify regions experiencing deforestation, habitat conversion. In US, we use the FieldPrint Calculator at farm level. In Brazil, we use Trase, Mapbiomas, RTRS & Proterra. We have supported & implemented RTRS standard since 2015 & our program produced roughly 281,049t of deforestation-free soybean in 2020 in Cerrado. The RTRS diagnostic tool helps farmers see & address forest risks in their land, contributing to 17,000 ha of protected native vegetation in the

Cerrado Biome.

In 2021, we commissioned our second global assessment of soy traceability and exposure to deforestation risk through Proforest. This was a 3-step process; (1) designing & implementing a supplier survey to gather data on the soybean oil supply chain & soybeans origins; (2) categorizing, scoring & visualising information in dashboards & maps; & (3) assessing recommendations to improve traceability & further mitigate our deforestation risk exposure.

Our forest risk assessment tools have proven highly effective in identifying soy origins and deforestation risk. We achieved traceability to country of origin for 96% of our soybean oil & have transformed our soybean oil supply chain to mitigate deforestation risk by sourcing from low risk origins or segregated certified soy for over 90% of our soybean oil consumption by the end of 2020.

## Other - Cocoa

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### Value chain stage

Direct operations  
Supply chain

### Coverage

Full

### Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

### Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

### How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

### Tools and methods used

Internal company methods  
Other, please specify  
Rainforest Alliance, FairTrade, IFOAM Organic Standards

### Please explain

We chose internal company methods to allow us to: focus our strategy; assess the changing sustainability landscape; & understand & prioritise the issues that matter to our business & stakeholders. Our 2020 materiality assessment categorised 169 topics into 19 environmental & social issues including deforestation, biodiversity, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights. Our 5-step process gauges each issue's importance & was independently reviewed by DNV GL. Sustainable cocoa sourcing is part of this. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) provides guidelines to inform risk assessment in procurement decisions. Suppliers must conduct a full risk-assessment to identify issues affecting farmers or supply chains as the 1st step of SAC compliance.

Cocoa production provides income for millions but is also associated with deforestation, water impacts & human rights risks. For cocoa, Unilever sources certified Rainforest Alliance (RA) & FairTrade, all of which are deemed fully equivalent to the SAC. In 2020, 99% of the cocoa we needed for Magnum was RA certified & 100% of the rest of our cocoa was sourced certified.

We buy only a small proportion of the global production of cocoa, which means that we cannot change the supply chain just by acting on our own, so partnerships and collaborations are an essential part of our approach to drive change. In 2018, we became a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) & have been working with suppliers to design & develop long-term landscape programs beyond certification. We aim to enhance the livelihoods of cocoa farmers while finding solutions to eradicate forest conversion. Each signatory company must publicly disclose an action plan with actions it will take to deliver the commitments set out in the Framework, including indicative technical & financial support. Each signatory will decide how best to support the achievement of the Framework commitments, based on their role in the supply chain, their corporate priorities, & their cocoa sustainability goals. Company action plans must include evidence such as high resolution satellite imagery to detect changes in near-realtime, high level & verified land use, environmental, & socio-economic KPIs; & annual publicly disclosed reporting on progress & outcomes related to the specific actions in the Frameworks.

## F2.1b

**(F2.1b) Which of the following issues are considered in your organization's forests-related risk assessment(s)?**

### Availability of forest risk commodities

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#### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

#### Please explain

Availability impacts our ability to source sufficient materials for our products & packaging, limiting fulfilment & future growth ambitions. Availability issues may be made more acute in single supplier/origin situations & have a substantial impact on our operations.

We use internal company methods combined with external consultants & databases (eg Unilever is the first CPG licensee of the IUCN/UNEP-developed Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool IBAT) to help understand where we are likely to experience availability risk. Our dedicated team monitors weather trends & potential fluctuations in commodity prices due to shortages/excess in supply, working with Descartes Labs to use satellite & geospatial data for risk management. Our supply resilience team reviews supply situation risks for all materials & potential turnover impact. These methods allow us to continually monitor conditions at market level & share data & insights via a centralized system.

Information on limited availability triggers internal decision-making, eg forward buying of traded commodities & other hedging mechanisms to actively manage commodity price risk. Commodity hedging allows us to buffer price fluctuations while seeking alternative raw materials & suppliers reduces our dependence on any single crop &/or supplier. This minimizes the disruptions to our business, keeping products affordable to consumers due to cost savings in the long run. Our contingency plans secure alternative key material supplies where there are shortages.

Example: Unilever looks at alternative oils to mitigate production risks from insufficient volumes of sustainable palm kernel oil (PKO) derivatives. Similar chemical composition allows us to interchange PKO & coconut oil (CNO) for our Home Care & Beauty & Personal Care ingredients. Unilever runs R&D projects to enable flexible product formulations with CNO derivatives. We vet suppliers via our 'positive materials list' process which considers ability to meet sustainability policy requirements, performance against commitments over time & product specifications. If a supplier cannot be positively vetted, alternative sources are explored/developed to mitigate this risk.

## Quality of forest risk commodities

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Changes in availability of quality ingredients impacts our ability to source sufficient materials for our products & can also impact the cost of sourcing. A shortage in physically certified supply of suitable quality will mean challenges in meeting required volumes by our brands & therefore meeting our sustainable sourcing commitments. For Paper & Board (P&B) packaging for example, there may be only 1 supplier able to meet our quality specifications but is not sustainably certified.

We use internal company methods to evaluate quality of our sourced commodities: our R&D team checks before we proceed with supplier contracts. The quality of material received is regularly monitored and tracked as part of supplier performance. Purchasing ingredients that are certified under schemes such as FSC, PEFC, RSPO, or RTRS assures the quality of sourced ingredients, alongside mitigating forest risk in our supply chain. These volumes have been subject to production in compliance with sustainability criteria. We monitor the impact of deforestation-risk on key crops like P&B, palm, soy & cocoa using tools such as GFW Pro & Trase. We use jurisdictional/landscape assessment to identify priority areas to invest in smallholder (SH) impact programs that will increase supply of sustainable, quality commodities through extension services e.g. training palm smallholders in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) & helping get quality palm seedlings.

Shortening the supply chain & being closer to suppliers is one way we can better control the quality of inputs into our products e.g. GAP training for palm SH in priority areas. To do this, we commissioned our own oleochemicals plant in 2017, Unilever Oleochemical Indonesia (UOI), to source directly from independent mills, & fractionate our own ingredients for our Home Care & Beauty & Personal Care products. In 2020, UOI

supplied 16% of the ingredients we need in our Home Care & Beauty & Personal Care products. We also sourced directly from PT SKIP, whom we supported to become the first RSPO-certified independent mill in Indonesia in 2020. We collaborated with PT SKIP to establish a Farmer Field School for palm independent SH in Riau (a key supply shed) to learn GAP & NDPE principles. More than 85% of the participating farmers reported improved fruit quality & fruit yields.

## Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Our business relies on forests directly for our agricultural raw materials & indirectly for ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration. The loss of biodiversity carries risks by compromising ecosystem function, food security & reducing crop resilience. Our People & Nature Policy therefore commits Unilever's operations and supply chain (including all direct suppliers & their third-party supply chain) to protect natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion.

We assess all key agricultural raw materials & suppliers against our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) and/or 3rd party certification schemes annually. We commit to buy from certified sustainable sources equivalent to our SAC. Protecting biodiversity is key to our responsible and sustainable sourcing programme, also to the 3rd-party certification schemes we use, like RA, RSPO, RTRS, FSC & PEFC. Biodiversity is also 1/11 core indicators we use to measure sustainable farming practices & our SAC has a chapter devoted to biodiversity. It covers both ecosystem services & protection of rare & vulnerable species & ecosystems on/around farms.

Furthermore, we developed the Unilever Regenerative Agriculture Principles (RAP) to provide guidance on how to nourish the soil, improve biodiversity, water quality and climate resilience, capture carbon & restore & regenerate land. Together with geospatial tools like GFW Pro, Trase, we identify & work with suppliers in high deforestation risk areas to develop sustainable practices. We also use jurisdictional/landscape assessment to source preferentially from suppliers & jurisdictions that show effort & commitments in sustainable development eg Cerrado for soy (lower impacts on ecosystems and habitats).

Our Unilever Compass Protect & Regenerate Nature goals commit us to sustainably source 100% of key crops such as timber, palm and soy. We track & publicly report progress against our targets. Our Basis of Preparation underpins our reporting by documenting the methodology for calculating progress against targets i.e. scope, assumptions or any exclusions. Each year, our sourced volumes are assessed for compliance with our sustainable sourcing & SAC requirements. In 2020, 96% of Unilever's timber, palm, soy & cocoa volumes were certified to FSC & PEFC, RSPO, RTRS & RA standards which have criteria equivalent or exceeding those of our SAC.

## Regulation

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Unilever is subject to national & regional laws & regulations in diverse areas i.e. product safety & the environment. Governments may act to reduce climate change through carbon taxes or zero net deforestation policies for example. In 2020, 3% of Unilever's taxes paid were sustainability taxes (e.g. packaging, energy). Failure to comply with laws & regulations could expose us to damages, fines & criminal sanctions. Regulation also impacts supply & demand of our products containing these commodities & also the price.

We use internal company methods (viability assessment) to identify and evaluate current & emerging regulatory & legal risks across our operations & supply chains annually. As part of our Risk & Control Framework, we track current & emerging climate legislation & reflect on whether the risk remains relevant, & the controls in place remain effective. We report findings in our Annual Report. The assessment identifies material risks to our business & its performance so we can take action - these are our principal risks & are those which could impact us within the next 2 yrs (i.e. short-term, under 3 yrs), or over the next 3-10 yrs (i.e. medium-term risks).

We have legal & regulatory specialists who monitor & review our practices to ensure we remain aware of, & in line with, all relevant legal obligations. For any issues, our Global Issues Management team works with the internal stakeholder to assess & implement the correct course of action. Procedures are in place to manage threats & opportunities in the areas of public policy, regulation & reputation management. For example, the EU Timber Regulation, which is being linked to the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance & Trade Action Plan (FLEGT), asks importers to prove the legality of the timber & timber products entering the EU. 99.2% of the 215k tons of fibre in the EU market comes with 3rd party certification & full chain of custody.

Situation: In 2020, Unilever continued to use EU Ecolabel on product packaging for some of our Home Care products. Task: According to Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, it is compulsory for palm derivatives used in the products to be RSPO certified, in order to be permitted the use of Ecolabel. Response: Our Home Care & Procurement teams ensured that palm materials were sourced RSPO-certified & therefore succeeded in being Ecolabel compliant.

## Climate change

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Climate change may impact us through 1) Water shortages, reducing demand for our products 2) increases in raw material & packaging prices or reduced availability 3) government actions to reduce climate change such as the introduction of carbon taxes, increasing costs or reduced flexibility of operations 4) Increased frequency of extreme

weather (storms & floods) could increase incidences of disruption to our logistics.

We use internal company methods, eg regular climate-related risk assessments at site level, supplier level, as well as innovation-project level. We run our viability assessment annually: our 2020 materiality assessment, independently reviewed by DNV GL, categorised 169 topics into 19 environmental & social issues including deforestation & climate. Findings are reported in our Annual Report. Climate change continues to be a principal risk to Unilever with physical & transition risks related to the sourcing of our forest-related commodities, which are considered & managed in our procurement decisions.

Our 2°C & 4°C degrees scenario analysis shows the most significant impacts in our supply chain so in 2018, we worked with an external consultant to assess the impact of climate change on soybean oil. Soy is a key agricultural input for Unilever (large purchased volume), with significant stakeholder interest in its sustainability & good historical price data & suitable climate models are readily available. Three modelling steps were performed: 1) We analysed multiple crop & climate models to provide a forecast expected yields in key regions 2) An econometric model was developed, based on the soybean oil market & historical trends, to estimate climate-induced yield changes on future prices. 3) Future yields & price impacts were then translated into an estimated financial exposure from climate change for our business, using our forecast procurement volumes. Our analysis showed soybean yields may increase (2030-2050 time horizon) & lower prices may lead to potential reductions in our procurement spend. However, indirect risks, eg changing land-use regulations due to deforestation risks could limit yield growth & impact prices. Despite this, Unilever is committed to a deforestation-free soy supply chain by 2023 & in 2020, over 90% of our soybean oil was sourced from certified segregated or low risk origins.

## Impact on water security

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Our commodity suppliers are factored into water risk assessments because their business is integral to our business.

Tools: We are engaging with our suppliers across our supply chain through the Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) and equivalent sustainability standards like RSPO, FSC and RTRS. Using resources from Water Footprint Network (WFN) & the Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) community, Unilever has also mapped water suppliers used to produce our agricultural & non-renewable- materials, to understand key materials & locations of greatest risk.

The standards set out requirements for water use, irrigation management & catchment-level water conservation as well as provision for drinking water and sanitation for employees. Situation: Unilever suppliers & third parties are required to meet our SAC or equivalent standards, as well as our Responsible Sourcing Policy. Task: Our water risk



assessments, conducted by growers using the SAC, factor in water management, including assessments of current water use, sustainable abstraction & use of surface & /ground water, water rights & permits. Results: Back in 2019, >3,000 water management plans were implemented by farmers using the SAC, which includes continuous improvement activities. Action: Drawing on the findings from our assessments, we are also working with our farmers to increase yields through using best-in-class varieties, or better soil & nutrient management, to reduce the water use per tonne of product produced.

## Tariffs or price increases

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

The cost of the underlying commodities & materials can significantly affect the manufacturing costs of our products. Tariffs or price increases would affect our ability to source materials for our products, particularly certified materials which already have a premium. Government actions such as foreign exchange or price controls can impact on the growth & profitability of our local operations. As an international company, Unilever could see an impact from Brexit & US trade negotiations, resulting in changes to tariffs & import costs in the coming years. Price increases over the long term may result in decisions to reformulate certain products for a substitute, ie oils, or carry the increased cost on to the consumer, making it hard to stay competitive.

We need to balance sustainability commitments & business growth when price fluctuations cause significant increases in our operational costs. We use internal company methods together with market insight tools. Monitoring & modelling allows us to adapt our portfolio & respond quickly with new offerings suiting consumers' changing needs. Risks are identified & evaluated via an annual viability assessment across our operations & supply chains. We use this to provide the estimated impact to the business. Findings are reported in our Annual Report. Supply chain risk continues to be identified as a principal risk to Unilever and a big part of that is the impact physical and transition risk related to the sourcing of our forest-related commodities.

We regularly update our forecast of business results & cash flows &, where necessary, rebalance investment priorities. Commodity price risk is actively managed through forward buying of traded commodities and other hedging mechanisms.

In 2020 India lowered import tariffs on crude palm oil by 10%, to 27.5%. This makes it less expensive to import palm oil for manufacturing soap bars in our Indian factories, despite high commodity prices due to supply tightness in Malaysia. This allows us to keep our manufacturing costs manageable to maintain price stability of our products and minimise price inflation. To manage these cost fluctuations and volatility, we have reformulated and made manufacturing inputs interchangeable from palm oil to alternative key materials, eg importing palm derivatives or increasing local sourcing of other vegetable oils, eg coconut oil.

## Loss of markets

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Market is included under two of Unilever's Principal Risks: Brand Preference & Portfolio Management. Our growth & profitability are determined by our portfolio of categories, geographies & channels & how these evolve over time. If Unilever does not make optimal strategic investment decisions taking supply chain risks & opportunities into account, we may miss opportunities for growth & improved margin.

We systematically identify market-related risks & assess their materiality to our business using internal company methods, such as our viability assessment. We consider the impact of temperature increase, extreme weather events, & water scarcity eg on economic activity, GDP growth & sales. Our 2020 materiality assessment categorised 169 topics into 19 environmental & social issues.

We monitor governmental developments around actions to combat deforestation & act to minimise the impact on our operations. Globally we have 36 People Data Centres focused on trends & local sentiment. By monitoring external market trends & consumer, customer & shopper insights, we can make informed decisions on brand innovation, product development & brand acquisitions. Consumer pressure related to the negative impacts of deforestation may result in loss of markets, impacting our ability to access our target consumers. This is a current & an emerging issue for our business & its growth.

Concurrently, we see opportunities in plant-based products as consumers seek products that are better for them & the planet. Our new Unilever Compass strategy includes a target to reach €1 billion annual sales from plant-based meat & dairy alternatives by 2025-2027. We have stepped up availability of our plant-based products including our Hellmann's & Sir Kensington's Vegan ranges. Hellmann's Vegan Mayonnaise is now on shelves in 20+ countries & was named by Nielsen as one of its 2020 top 25 breakthrough innovations in Europe, while our Sir Kensington's mayonnaises & dressings grew strongly in the US, with the brand now double in size since its acquisition in 2017. We're investing heavily in developing new plant-based protein sources and foods at our Hive Foods Innovation Centre in the Netherlands. This includes a new partnership with biotech start-up Algenuity to explore using nutrient-rich microalgae to enhance the protein & fibre of plant-based foods.

## Leakage markets

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Leakage markets happen in forest-risk commodities markets due to misaligned market signals between suppliers and buyers. To prevent this, we focus on landscape approaches to accelerate and scale sustainable commodity production initiatives, promote conservation and restoration activities, and to be more inclusive of smallholder producers in the area.

We use jurisdictional/landscape assessment to identify priority areas where our investment will help broaden sustainable commodity cultivation and production amongst outgrowers and smallholders. Through the use of Google Earth, Orbital Insights & Descartes Lab, traceability of our commodities improves and gives us greater supply chain visibility to better manage our suppliers and mitigate associated supply chain risks. This enables us to publish our lists of direct suppliers for paper & board, palm, soy, tea and cocoa. We also report publicly on the issues we face with palm oil suppliers so that others can see and act on these insights. In 2020, we suspended 158 palm oil suppliers due to grievances for non-compliance against our palm oil sourcing policy.

As part of our supplier selection and management process, all suppliers, supplier groups & their third parties are required to comply with our People and Nature Policy, a first-of-its-kind cross commodity sourcing policy that supports our ambition to reduce leakage.

## **Brand damage related to forest risk commodities**

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### **Relevance & inclusion**

Relevant, always included

### **Please explain**

Acting in an ethical manner, consistent with the expectations of customers, consumers & other stakeholders is essential for the reputation of Unilever & its brands, & we identify this as one of our Principal Risks.

Deforestation & human rights allegations related to forest-risk commodities can cause brand damage, so being aware of activities within our supply chain & any campaigns or negative media coverage is vital. Damage to our corporate & brands reputation may come through our complex supply chain for purchased commodities. We monitor media & campaigns related to allegations against suppliers. Using this information in our risk assessments across commodities, we can take appropriate action, eg directly engaging suppliers who breach our policies, to ensure remedial action plans are in place.

We use multiple tools & information sources to monitor areas of high deforestation risk, eg Earthqualizer (EQ), GFW Pro, WRI RADD Alerts & ongoing NGO engagement with a strong field presence in at-risk landscapes. Internal company methods: Our Issues Management Team use a number of tools such as SIGWATCH & Brandwatch to monitor controversies daily, & respond as appropriate to any issues of concern. All key agricultural raw materials we purchase are assessed & monitored across the value chain through 3rd party certification standards, informing our procurement decisions. Significant information relating to policy breaches is reviewed by the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) & by relevant Board Committees, helping determine

allocation of resources for future policy development, process improvement, training & awareness initiatives.

For forest commodities, we are driving supply chain transparency to better manage & mitigate environmental & social risks that impact our brands. Eg we monitor allegations against our palm suppliers & report through our public Grievance Tracker. Using this Tracker, in 2020 Unilever suspended 158 palm oil suppliers for policy non-compliance.

Unilever remains one of the top scorers in various industrial scorecards & ratings such as the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark, Gartner Supply Chain Top 25 Masters category, WWF palm & soy scorecards, 2020 GlobeScan SustainAbility Leaders Survey. In 2020 Kantar's top 50, 14 are Unilever brands such as Lifebuoy, Sunsilk, Knorr, Lipton, Dove, Lux & Sunlight.

## Corruption

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

We need to protect our business from corruption to ensure legal & regulatory compliance, protect our brands & reputation, & prevent harm to people or the environment. Knowing our risk allows us to prioritize lower-risk suppliers & countries in our sourcing decisions.

Tools: Our Code of Business Principles & Code Policies outline how we conduct our business & countering corruption is firmly incorporated. Through our Responsible Sourcing (RS) program, applicable to all forest-risk commodities, suppliers based in high risk countries (as defined via the external Verisk Maplecroft Risk assessment) are required to undergo independent 3rd-party audits against our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP). Our RSP is aligned with our Code of Business Principles. Suppliers conforming to Unilever's Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) are considered compliant with RSP. Our forest-risk commodities' suppliers in the high risk segment undergo on-site independent 3rd-party audits, which is recorded as part of supplier performance. Suppliers must provide a timebound corrective action plan to address non-conformities & the auditor must confirm remediation has been effective in a follow-up audit within a 90-day period for the supplier to be RSP compliant. Non-compliant suppliers will not be issued new POs & are subject to delisting. Our #RSPFirst approach means all new suppliers must formally commit to the RSP before they can start business with us. Our ongoing commitment & zero tolerance to bribery is supported through our annual Countering Corruption mandatory training & initiatives on the ground delivered to all employees. To counter the significant risk that non-compliance by third parties can pose, particularly in the context of increasing regulation around the world, we showed public support of section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act & the UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights & their requirement for companies to 'know & show' how they are working with respect to human rights. We publish a statement in response to the UK Modern Slavery Act on our website annually. Unilever's latest methodology for assessing anti-bribery & corruption risks and the comprehensive mapping of these risks

by country and business activities have helped Unilever move to Band A of Transparency International UK's Anti-Corruption Compliance Benchmark.

## Social impacts

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

We know human rights abuses exist in the sectors & markets in which we operate. We're committed to respecting human rights, which means we need to understand what issues we face & where. We want to move away from a traditional 'compliance' to 'social sustainability'. We have developed a risk-based approach which we believe allows us to have the greatest impact in preventing & remediating human rights & labour issues in our supply chain.

Tools: Our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) is based on 12 fundamental principles. We have an #RSPFirst campaign in Unilever - all suppliers must complete a self-declaration regarding their compliance to the Mandatory Requirements of the RSP. We use externally available information from expert sources, such as SEDEX SMETA 6.0 (4 Pillar) & EcoVadis CSR to assess the level of supplier risk. Our forest-risk commodities' suppliers in the high risk segment undergo on-site independent 3rd-party audits (Understanding Responsible Sourcing Audit (URSA) or SEDEX SMETA 6.0), which is recorded as part of supplier performance. Suppliers must provide a timebound corrective action plan to address non-conformities & the auditor must confirm remediation has been effective in a follow-up audit within a 90-day period for the supplier to be RSP compliant. Non-compliant suppliers will not be issued new POs & are subject to delisting.

Situation: In 2020, Unilever spent over €32 billion on goods & services. Our supply chain includes around 56,000 suppliers & plays a vital role in delivering our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan & Compass ambitions. Task: Whilst this gives us a unique opportunity to champion ethical business practices, it also opens us up to substantial social supply chain risks i.e. corruption, child labour etc. It also means effective means of assessing & monitoring these risks can be costly & time consuming. Action: To ensure minimization of audit fatigue whilst carrying out due diligence, Unilever has been working with SEDEX over the last few years on the development of SMETA 6.0 (4 Pillar) to close gaps between previous versions of SMETA which were not accepted by us. Result: Sedex's updates to SMETA have included key elements of Unilever's RSP & URSA audit protocol, sharing best practice aspects of responsible business across the 150 countries covered by Sedex members. This is now one of Unilever's audit methods.

## Other, please specify

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### Relevance & inclusion

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Please explain

All key issues are considered in the fields provided.

## F2.1c

### (F2.1c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's forests-related risk assessments?

#### Customers

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##### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

##### Please explain

For CDP purposes, our consumers are our customers. Our consumers are a vital element in how we create value via our multi-stakeholder business model. Consumer trends inform Unilever's portfolio and investment strategies by helping to identify growth opportunities, which in turn guides procurement decisions. 2.5bn consumers use our products (400+ brands) daily. Unilever puts sustainable living at the heart of its brands to inspire consumers, grow sales & deliver on its purpose of making sustainable living commonplace. Consumers are increasingly aware of the positive difference brands can make to social & environmental issues, & the difference they themselves can make through their everyday shopping choices. This includes preference for products containing (or excluding) certain forest-related ingredients like palm oil or soy, or products with sustainability labels e.g. FSC, EU Ecolabel. We engage with consumers directly & indirectly, eg our 36 People Data Centres combine social listening with traditional consumer research while our Consumer Carelines give us rich insights into consumers' experiences of our products – in 2020 we had around 2.5 million interactions through calls, emails letters, social media & webchats. We also consulted over 1.8 million consumers via our regular surveys using partners like Kantar, Nielsen & Ipsos. Through a number of channels & campaigns, eg Every U Does Good, our consumers can interact with our brands with purpose & discover how their consumption is supporting sustainability initiatives eg Knorr Future 50 Foods. Consumers are also encouraged to build positive habits around the use of our products & reduce the environmental footprint in their daily lives, for example by purchasing products with sustainability labelling such as FSC or PEFC. Our Marketing teams use these insights to collaborate with R&D, informing product development & market campaigns. In 2020, Knorr shared plant-based recipes through its Cook with Knorr series & #CheatOnMeat campaign. Working with local chefs & foodservice partners, Knorr offered live-streamed cook-alongs for people cooking more at home during lockdowns. In 2020, The Vegetarian Butcher reached 45 countries & expanded the partnership with Burger King® to offer the Rebel Whopper® in China and Latin America, adding to the existing 25 countries in Europe under the partnership.

#### Employees

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##### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

##### Please explain

Our employees are a vital element in how we create value via our multi-stakeholder business model, so it is imperative to consider them in our forest-related risk assessments. Business growth ambitions will lead to increased raw materials consumed & in order to keep supply chain risk exposure low, our employees need to understand our sustainable sourcing policies & commitments, translating them into actionable plans.

Situation: Research shows millennials want to work for companies with a purpose beyond products & profits. Our activities have the potential to impact the livelihoods of millions involved in our value chain, notably smallholder farmers (SHF) & small-scale retailers. Task: Attracting & retaining talent is vital to Unilever's value creation & our Purpose. The Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (USLP) has been a key driver of trust among employees & potential recruits. We currently have sustainability professionals embedded in the divisions, our Corporate centre & Procurement, who lead our sustainable sourcing agenda & take actions that support our commitment to deforestation-free supply chains for forest-risk commodities.. Our Issues Management specialists also monitor external campaigns & activity to spot any forest-related risks to us. Our employees are empowered take more ownership through collaboration, clarity of purpose, more test & learn approaches & embracing failure to gain insights. Action: One of our USLP big goals was to enhance the livelihoods of millions of people as we grow our business & included targets on Fairness in the Workplace, Opportunities for Women & Inclusive Business. In 2020, we supported 832,000 SHF & 1.83M small-scale retailers to improve agricultural practices or increase incomes through our impact programs . The USLP concluded in 2020 & has been succeeded by our Unilever Compass strategy. Results: 77% of Unilever employees believe sustainability is one of our strengths as a business which confirms our strategy is the right one. Management employees are eligible to join our Management Co-Investment Plan share-matching scheme, part of which is based on our USLP performance (see 4.3a). Our annual awards, Unilever Heroes, recognize & celebrate employees who make effort to make sustainable living commonplace, & embody the meaning of being part of Unilever.

## Investors

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Shareholders are a vital element in how we create value via our multi-stakeholder business model, so it is imperative we consider them in our forest-related risk assessments. We aim to deliver consistent, competitive, profitable & responsible growth so that shareholders continue to invest in Unilever.

By better understanding & responding to our supply chain risks across our value chain, we are making our business fit for the future & in turn impacting share price & future growth. Investors want information on how companies are addressing risks & opportunities & Unilever recognises the importance of disclosing this information, including that linked to the sourcing of our key commodities. Unilever adopts the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations to enable market forces to drive efficient allocation of capital & support a smooth transition to a low-carbon economy. We have implemented the recommendations in our Annual

Report & in 2019 & 2020 included soy, palm oil & black tea in our scenario analysis. Our Unilever Compass delivers lower costs through waste, energy & packaging targets & lowers risk in our supply chain by securing sustainable supplies of critical materials ie palm oil. Delivering on all the above results in more trust from consumers & a stronger business for shareholders with lower risks & consistent, competitive & profitable long-term growth. Banks now link ESG performance with interest rates, offering preferable rates to companies actively identifying & managing ESG risks. Through tools like CDP & Sustainalytics, we provide direct access to our sustainable sourcing information so they can accurately judge us against KPIs which are financially material to investors. Our performance in specific ratings & rankings is important to our shareholders & our reputation, so we tie our Management Co-Incentive Plan (MCIP) to our performance. We therefore monitor performance & annually reassess the ratings & rankings landscape as part of our ESG strategy to gauge whether we are contributing to the right ones for our investors. In 2020, we reached CDP's A List for Climate & Water & achieved A- in Forests. We also ranked joint first in the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark & in 2019 led the Personal Products sector in the annual DJSI assessment which comes with inclusion in a whole host of Indexes our investors invest in.

## Local communities

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Society (communities) is a vital element in how we create value via our multi-stakeholder business model, so it is imperative we consider them in our forest-related risk assessments. As a company with products sold in 190+ countries & tens of thousands of suppliers & communities all over the world touched by our value chain, we have a responsibility to advance human rights & build the trust vital to our business success. Unilever engages with local communities through our sourcing decisions & impact programs. In 2020, Unilever purchased over 43,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-credits from 37 smallholder groups, directly benefiting over 8,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia & Thailand. Our supply chain gives us the opportunity to make a positive difference to the lives of many hundreds of thousands of people & to contribute to the SDGs. It also provides the foundation for our growth. Since 2018, together with our cocoa suppliers, we continued impact programs which target women & reach a total of over 3,000 farmers to test income diversification strategies & entrepreneurship. The aim is to support cocoa farmers diversifying their crop production into other crops as well as exploring additional sources of off-farm income. All our forest-risk commodities' suppliers must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) before any PO can be issued. Additionally, suppliers in the high risk segment must undergo an independent audit (URSA or SMETA 6.0) and demonstrate effective remediation of non-conformities within 90days of audit to be deemed RSP-compliant. 'Land rights of communities, including indigenous people, will be protected & promoted' is one of RSP's 12 Fundamental Principles. All negotiations with regard to property or land, including the use of & transfers of it, adhere to the principles of FPIC. This includes negotiations occurring in our suppliers' own operations & third-party supply chain. In 2019, we began to align our spend & compliance systems to assess how suppliers are performing (RSP



compliance), both at the outset & in our ongoing relationships. In 2020, 83% of our procurement spend was through suppliers meeting the RSP's Mandatory Requirements. This gives us the confidence that they are also taking responsibility in aiming to ensure our supply chain risks are minimized. In 2021 we plan to include an expanded focus on climate & nature in the RSP.

## NGOs

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

NGOs are part of the planet & society stakeholders in our multi-stakeholder business model, so ensuring we are considering them in our forest-related risk assessments is imperative. Stakeholder engagement & partnership is essential to grow our business & reach the targets in the 2010-2020 Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (USLP) & our new Unilever Compass strategy. Situation: To tackle the climate crisis & meet the targets of the Paris Agreement, we must protect high carbon ecosystems, like forests, peatlands & tropical rainforests. Task: We partner with NGOs to protect important landscapes under threat. NGOs are equipped with local knowledge & expertise, providing extended resources to create a bigger impact in supply chains. We engage with NGOs to: ensure we focus on the issues that matter to society; ensure a lack of action on NGO concerns does not negatively affect our reputation; draw attention to key issues such as deforestation; & as key partners in implementing our landscape restoration & smallholder projects. Action: Our partnerships are often led by our Global Partnerships & Advocacy team. We refresh our materiality analysis annually, ensuring we address evolving stakeholder concerns, including those of NGOs. We also analyse NGO campaigns via SIGWATCH to spot any emerging forest-related risks ie human rights abuses. Our leadership engage NGOs & policymakers via our Advocacy team & directly to drive systems change. Our Unilever Leadership Executive members, including those on the Board, each own relationships & advocacy themes, eg our Chief Supply Chain Officer is part of the WEF community focused on supply chains.. Result: In 2019, we teamed up with Conservation International (CI) to advance sustainable palm oil production via the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods (CSL), & via direct projects for smallholder farmers in our supply chain. CSL supports economic development, poverty reduction & natural resource management in Indonesia's N Sumatra & Aceh provinces. With Unilever funding, CI supports local government in strengthening forest governance & restoration. CSL's 2019 Workshop Report shows 130 people came together to agree shared objectives & activities, producing 2 significant outcomes: strengthening CSL's role in convening stakeholders to support jurisdictional plans; & solidifying CSL's purpose as a platform driving collective action.

## Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Smallholder productivity, poor farming practices, low-income livelihoods & smallholder-driven deforestation can impact our direct supply chain which is why they are considered in our risk assessments.

Situation: Local growers & smallholder farmers can help us realise our growth ambitions by helping address challenges while alleviating major social & environmental issues, such as deforestation, creating more opportunities for women & enhancing livelihoods & championing sustainable agriculture, focused land use & food security. Task: Unilever relies on smallholders for a number of our key ingredients, such as palm oil.

Smallholder integration into sustainable supply chains is a significant challenge, particularly for independent growers. Factors that prevent farmer inclusion are a lack of farmer aggregation, a lack of adequate support and incentives for certification, unclear land rights and a lack of replanting support.

Action: We decided to build stronger, closer connections to the smallholder farmers who supply us, supporting & incentivizing the adoption of sustainable management & agricultural practices. By 2020, across all our smallholder programmes, we'd helped more than 832,000 smallholder farmers access initiatives aiming to improve agricultural practices & incomes. In Palm, smallholders account for 40% of land under cultivation in Indonesia but contribute 30% to total palm oil. Over 60% of our palm materials are sourced from Indonesia so we focus there with Yayasan Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU) to support the provincial government of Central Kalimantan, the district governments of Kotawaringin Barat and Seruyan through a jurisdictional approach to sourcing sustainable palm oil. The project includes restoring a riparian area with local communities. Our ground-level programs unite traditional extension approaches and digital technology.

Results: From 2019-2021, INOBU will certify an additional 2,500 farmers on more than 5,000 hectares, with Unilever's support. This "production and protection" model can help prevent encroachment into the protected area and enable sustainable economic development for communities and businesses.

## Regulators

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

We consider regulators in our forest-related risk assessments as they may take action to reduce climate change, eg through the introduction of carbon taxes or zero net deforestation requirements, which would impact our business through higher costs or reduced flexibility of operations.

Compliance with laws and regulations is an essential part of Unilever's Code of Business Principles & business operations. Unilever is subject to national and regional laws and regulations. We co-operate with & engage with governments, regulators & legislators, both directly & through trade associations, in the development of proposed legislation & regulation which may affect our business interests.

Failure to comply with laws and regulations could expose Unilever to civil and/or criminal actions leading to damages, fines and criminal sanctions against us and/or our employees with possible consequences for our corporate reputation. Regulators can also help drive our sustainable sourcing agenda by implementing changes to local laws

and regulations i.e. jurisdictional approaches.

Business integrity risks are included as part of our ethical and legal and regulatory principal risks. Our participation in policy discussions is varied, covering macro topics like deforestation and human rights, through to detailed product safety standards. We work in partnership with governments & other organisations to drive transformational change across society with initiatives to help realise the SDGs. We committed to source 100% sustainable palm oil for core volumes by the end of 2019, thereby supporting the EU's commitment to use 100% sustainable palm oil in food ingredients by 2020. In 2020, 99.6% of Unilever's palm core volumes were RSPO certified and Unilever was the largest buyer of RSPO independent smallholder (IS)-credits, purchasing over 43,000 tonnes from 37 smallholder groups, a 7.5% increase from 2019.

## Suppliers

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### Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

### Please explain

Suppliers & business partners are a vital element in how we create value via our multi-stakeholder business model, so ensuring we are considering them in our forest-related risk assessments is imperative. Suppliers are key to delivering Unilever's Vision to be the global leader in sustainable business by demonstrating that our purpose-led, future-fit business model drives superior performance, consistently delivering financial results in the top third of our industry.

Situation: With manufacturing operations across 290 factories, Unilever buys from around 56,000 suppliers & spent around €19b on ingredients & raw materials in 2020. turned these materials into products. Task: Every day, we work with thousands of suppliers who support our success in the 190+ countries where our products are sold. Our suppliers help us innovate, create value, capacity and capability, deliver quality and service and drive market transformation with responsible and sustainable living.

Action: Our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) is our main method of engagement with suppliers as it is a pre-requisite for doing business with Unilever. It was included as a target our 2010-2020 Unilever Sustainable Living Plan and RSP compliance remains a cornerstone of our new Unilever Compass strategy. . Wee relaunched our RSP programme in 2017 to strengthen our approach by including improved verification and remediation requirements, and antibribery and corruption compliance processes. In 2021 we plan to relaunch the RSP with an expanded focus on climate & nature. .

At the heart of our sustainable agriculture programme is our Sustainable Agriculture Code. We developed the Code to give us, and our farmers and suppliers, a set of rigorous standards which would spur on improvements across our supply chain. The revised SAC incorporates standards on Climate Smart Agriculture. Further risk assessment on individual crops and countries of origin will allow us to focus efforts on implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture. We are also committed to eliminating the deforestation associated with commodity supply chains, with a particular focus on sustainable palm oil production.

Results: In 2020, 83%% of procurement spend was through suppliers who were assessed as meeting the mandatory requirements of the RSP.

### Other stakeholders, please specify

#### Relevance & inclusion

Not relevant, explanation provided

#### Please explain

All key stakeholders are reported in the selections made in this question.

## F3. Risks and opportunities

### F3.1

**(F3.1) Have you identified any inherent forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

	Risk identified?
Timber products	Yes
Palm oil	Yes
Soy	Yes
Other - Cocoa	Yes

### F3.1a

**(F3.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

**Definition:** Substantive impacts for Unilever are those that would threaten the Group's business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity in the next three years. We call these our principal risks & these apply to the Unilever Group (including our direct operations & supply chain). One of Unilever's principal risks is climate change. Risk management is integral to our strategy and the achievement of our long-term goals: our success as an organisation depends on our ability to identify and exploit the opportunities generated by our business and the markets we are in. The Board has overall accountability for the management of risk and for reviewing the effectiveness of our risk management and internal control

systems. **Determination:** We use our principal risks (all 14 are described on pages 44-60 of our [Annual Report & Accounts 2020](#)) to identify scenarios which could force Unilever to cease being viable over a three-year period. Each year, we assess the cash flow impact a particular risk/mix of risks could have to the business based on the amount of cash held, our operating cash flows and the credit facilities available & their ability to affect the business operating & meeting its liabilities. Our time horizons are aligned with our forward-looking planning, set out in our three-year strategic plans and annual forecasts & our Board assumes overall accountability for the management of risk & reviewing the effectiveness of Unilever's risk management & internal control systems.

**Threshold:** In assessing viability, 'severe but plausible' scenarios based on our principal risks are considered along with the potential ramifications of Covid-19. The definition we work with is 1% of our Group Turnover which was equal to €507m of turnover in 2020. In 2020 we identified substantive financial impact in 3 ways:

- 1) assessing scenarios for each individual principal risk, eg the termination of our relationships with the three largest global customers; the loss of all material litigation cases; a major IT data breach or reputational damage from not progressing against our plastic packaging commitments, and the lost cost and growth opportunities from not keeping up with technological changes
- 2) assessing extreme scenarios that could arise specifically from the impact of Covid-19 on macro-economic conditions
- 3) assessing scenarios that involve more than one principal risk (including assumptions on how Covid-19 could exacerbate risk), eg a major global incident affecting one or more of Unilever's key locations resulting in an outage for a year in a key sourcing unit & significant water shortages in our key developing markets.

## F3.1b

**(F3.1b) For your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

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### Forest risk commodity

Timber products

### Type of risk

Regulatory

### Geographical scale

Global

### Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

### Primary risk driver

Regulatory uncertainty

### Primary potential impact

Increased production costs

### Company-specific description

Regulatory uncertainty and policy changes impact material availability and cost. For example, the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the Farm to Fork Strategy have confirmed the European Commission's commitment to present in 2021 a legislative proposal and other measures to avoid or minimize the placement of products associated with deforestation or forest degradation on the EU market. Most recently, this commitment was reaffirmed by the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, at the One Planet Summit in January 2021. Shortages of raw materials can increase the cost of sourcing packaging, which can be significant given the volumes Unilever buy, and can directly impact operations by forcing local procurement teams to switch suppliers or for R&D teams to quickly change packaging specifications based on

different fiber sources, or engineering teams to modify packaging lines in factories. In 2020, we sourced 924K tonnes of paper and board in total for our products. Not being able to source the required recycled content would result in us having to buy non-sustainable supplies, resulting in reputational risks such as consumer market campaigns and supplier behaviour can also impact our brands and the demand for them. Physical risks such as changes in precipitation, forest fires, rising temperatures, and extreme weather events can affect forest growth and impact the availability of certified sources for our products in certain markets.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

About as likely as not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact (currency)**

17,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**
**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**
**Explanation of financial**

Our financial impact figure is based on the assumption that our annual cost of paper & board packaging spend is €1 billion (A). We assumed an increase of 5% spend based on the current premium of certified materials which could materialize based on the factors mentioned above (B). This impact could occur within a 3-year period, should Unilever make no attempt to manage it (C). This equates to a time averaged risk  $(A \times B) / C$  of roughly €17 million per annum, rounded up to the nearest million

**Primary response to risk**

Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

**Description of response**

By setting up our procurement teams to buy sustainable paper and board in the volumes we need, we ready ourselves for changes in regulation. Paper and board procurement teams have conducted gap analyses of our key suppliers in our key markets to understand where there are gaps in certification. These gaps were concentrated in markets in East Africa, Middle Americas, South Asia and South East Asia, where uncertified recycled material remained a high percentage of total volume. We then arranged subsequent calls to discuss strategies with the suppliers in these markets in order to close the gap on any uncertified supplies, so we can ensure our supplies are as

sustainable as possible. So far this approach has been successful, with % of uncertified recycled content decreasing to 7.5% in 2019, dropping from 14% in 2018. Our time frame for the response strategy to be fully implemented is from 2015 to 2022 however, the % of uncertified recycled content continued to decline reaching 5.5% in 2020, meaning we may be able to close the gap ahead of 2022.

### **Cost of response**

4,000,000

### **Explanation of cost of response**

100% of this cost represents an annual recurring cost for the certified FSC or PEFC wood fibres in certain origins for which these materials carry a premium of up to 30 euro /ton due to their short supply vs uncertified materials. The figure also includes costs related to transitioning from uncertified recycled board to certified and strengthening our coverage of 100% certified board over controlled wood sources. This figure excludes time and internal staffing resources used in supplier engagement and development of new and/or expanded sustainable sources with 3rd party certification Cost of risk management includes: (A) recurring cost of certified fibres (B) costs of transitioning to certified recycled board (C) cost of transitioning from controlled wood in certain countries to 100% certified wood. Cost of management = (A) + (B) + (C) = €4,000,000

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Type of risk**

Reputational and markets

### **Geographical scale**

Global

### **Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Supply chain

### **Primary risk driver**

Negative media coverage

### **Primary potential impact**

Brand damage

### **Company-specific description**

Palm is one of our key agricultural raw materials and is present in many of our products because of its versatility. Across our business, we consume around 0.8 million tonnes of palm and palm kernel oil and derivatives every year, predominantly in Home Care brands such as Omo, Seventh Generation and Persil and in Beauty & Personal Care brands like Dove and Lifebuoy. NGO campaigns that link deforestation and palm oil cultivation to Unilever, our suppliers and our brands may lead to consumer boycotts of products containing palm oil, which will affect the sales of our products, damage brand value and impact shareholder value. We expect campaigns and boycotts would have an

impact on a relatively small part of our consumer base, mainly consumers who care about sustainability in developed markets. We estimate the financial impact on our business would be contained. To address negative campaigns, which occur with some frequency, we invest in programs to source RSPO certified products and to increase the supply of certified sustainable palm oil from smallholders. We also invest in supply chain traceability and monitoring technology that enables a deforestation-free supply chain and programs that protect & regenerate palm landscapes. We consider our company-wide approach to sustainability and our palm program to be effective responses in managing these reputation risks.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact (currency)**
**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

99,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

165,000,000

**Explanation of financial**

We calculated the potential financial risk to the business from a boycott of palm should Unilever not respond to the risk with mitigating actions. We used the following scenario: A) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, which is a statistic from our 2015 research that assessed consumers' buying behaviour (versus their purchase intentions); x (B) our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate of 3-5% for 2020 to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on where consumer awareness is highest (Europe & North America); x (C) turnover from Home Care and Beauty & Personal Care (our 2 biggest palm using categories).

The lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth & the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth. A (consumers) x B (growth estimate) x C (turnover) = our estimate of D of €99-165m. This estimate is based on annual growth lost, so over a prolonged period, we could see a potential impact of more than €165m.

**Primary response to risk**

Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

**Description of response**



In 2020, Unilever committed to achieving a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023. In addition, our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass. Maintaining demand and running programs to increase the supply of certified materials are strategies that provide protection from consumer boycotts. In palm, we we sourced 99.6% certified palm materials in 2020 and have maintained our demand. With only 19% of global palm oil supply sustainably certified, we invest in programs to increase the availability of certified materials by growing the number of certified independent mills, smallholders (SH) and the volume of certified fruit. Our 7 smallholder programs impact ~ 9000 SH. In 2020, we purchased over 43,000MT of RSPO IS-credits from 37 smallholder groups, incentivising over 8,000 farmers. This limits deforestation allegations linked to Unilever & our brands, avoiding negative media. In 2020 we began to increase suspensions of non-compliant suppliers: removing 158 suppliers from our supply chain. From 2020, we directed sourcing to palm oil mills with lower environmental and social risk score using the GFW pro assessment & internal risk assessment. enabling us to focus on sourcing from lower risk origins and focus on ~500 mills versus the current 1600 mills. By taking Unilever expects these measures to be effective at reducing reputation risk to our brands.

### Cost of response

60,000,000

### Explanation of cost of response

The annual cost represents (A) cost of purchasing RSPO physically certified materials via Mass Balance or SG models; (B) support for smallholders by buying independent smallholders' RSPO credits, investments in multiple impact programs at landscape/jurisdictional level & smallholder impact programs. (C) investments in funds, eg &Green fund to drive no deforestation & transformation in broader commodity supply chains beyond our own (D) investments in monitoring & new technology partnerships with Google, Earthqualiser, Descartes Labs, Orbital Insights to drive traceability & transparency in commodity supply chains. Cost of management = (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)= 60,000 k€

The breakdown of the investment into each of the areas, while not static & subject to changes in market conditions, is as follows: (A) 75%, driven principally by the higher costs faced by Unilever in securing RSPO certified palm kernel oils & complex derivatives. With this investment, Unilever has played a leading role in the industry to drive conversion to sustainable sourcing in palm kernel oils & derivatives. (B) Around 15% is invested in smallholders, landscapes, impact programs, monitoring & technology. (C) around 5% is invested in other funds & programs to drive a multiplicative investment in the broader industry. (D) Around 5%, investments in supply chain monitoring and new technology-based due diligence systems.

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### Forest risk commodity

Soy

### Type of risk

Reputational and markets

**Geographical scale**

Global

**Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Supply chain

**Primary risk driver**

Negative media coverage

**Primary potential impact**

Brand damage

**Company-specific description**

Increasing consumer awareness of the impact of commodity supply chains on forests could cause a boycott of products containing soy. A 2019 survey commissioned by the Environmental Investigation Agency, found 87% of EU consumers are demanding deforestation-free products. Also according to Sigwatch, food industry & supply chain responsibility was the 3rd highest issue campaigned on in 2019. While not all these campaigns are consumer-facing and not all of them achieve significant momentum, supply chain traceability & exposure to deforestation are important risks for both consumers & NGOs. Both consumer boycotts & NGO campaigns could cause reputational damage to Unilever brands with a potential impact on shareholder value. Soy is a key ingredient for Hellmann's, one of our €1b brands. A boycott could impact a small part of our consumer base, mainly those who care about sustainability in developed markets. However small this impact may be, sustainability sits at the heart of our business strategy, so we want to manage every supply chain risk. We work closely with our soy suppliers to achieve our commitment through the Consumer Goods Forum & our new Compass Strategy to source 100% deforestation-free soybean oil by 2023. In 2020, we transformed our soybean oil sourcing strategy towards low risk origins and certified segregated soy for over 90% of our volumes.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

20,000,000

### Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

30,000,000

### Explanation of financial

We calculated the potential financial risk to the business from a boycott of soy should Unilever not respond to the risk with mitigating actions. We used the following scenario: (A) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, which is a statistic from our 2015 research that assessed consumers' buying behaviour (versus their purchase intentions); x (B) our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate of 3-5% for 2020 to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on those markets where consumer awareness of sustainability is highest (Europe & North America); x (C) turnover from our Dressings business (our biggest soy-using category).

The lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth & the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth (D). A (consumers) x B (growth estimate) x C (turnover) = our estimate of D of €20-30m. This estimate is based on annual growth lost so over a prolonged period, we could see a potential impact of more than €30m.

### Primary response to risk

Engagement with suppliers

### Description of response

Our primary response to address deforestation risk in our Soy Supply Chain is to engage suppliers on solutions to eliminate deforestation from their supply to Unilever. We have several approaches that include moving supply from high to low risk origins & buying segregated volume certified against a no deforestation standard like Proterra. We have supported 43 farmers in achieving RTRS certification covering 150k ha in S Cerrado, Brazil. We have also developed an impact program to drive sustainable farming practices in the US Mid-West, our largest sourcing area for soybean oil globally. In 2020, we sourced 100% of soybean oil sustainably via own impact programs, recognized industry standards, and RTRS certificates. Over 90% of our soybean oil was classed as being low risk of deforestation in 2020 (Proforest's traceability assessment). We aim to source 100% of our soy deforestation & conversion-free by 2023, in line with our People & Nature Policy. We are optimistic that multi-stakeholder initiatives to drive transparency and traceability will unlock new opportunities to address deforestation risk in soy. We are actively engaged in SoS Cerrado Manifesto Group, CGF Forest Positive Coalition & RTRS, to find an industry-wide solution to forest issues in the Brazilian Cerrado and other critical biomes in LATAM. We also publicly disclosed our direct soybean oil suppliers list, to create more transparency & better understanding of exposure to deforestation.

### Cost of response

7,000,000

### Explanation of cost of response

The cost represents (A) our investments in sustainable sourcing of soy. This includes our investment to source from low risk origins and from certified segregated supply chains, incentives for farmers participating in our US Mid-West program (\$10/ acre of

cover crops planted) (B) impact programs, program costs like that of our Brazil program, where we support farmers to achieve compliance with RTRS (programme cost of €11.8 per tonne of purchased certified volume), as well as payment for RTRS certificates, (C) costs of Proterra certification of soy beans and (D) shifting where needed, our soy sourcing to origin areas with lower risk of deforestation. Cost of management = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D) = 7,000,000€.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

### **Type of risk**

Reputational and markets

### **Geographical scale**

Global

### **Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Supply chain

### **Primary risk driver**

Negative media coverage

### **Primary potential impact**

Brand damage

### **Company-specific description**

Increasing consumer awareness of the impact of commodity supply chains on forests could cause a boycott of products containing cocoa. According to Sigwatch, food industry & supply chain responsibility was the 3rd highest issue campaigned on in 2019. While only some campaigns are consumer-facing, supply chain traceability & deforestation are topics of high importance to both consumers & NGOs. Boycotts & campaigns could cause reputational damage to Unilever brands with a potential impact on shareholder value. Cocoa is a key ingredient for Magnum & other ice cream brands. A boycott could be carried out by a small part of our consumer base, mainly those who care about sustainability in developed markets. However small this impact may be, sustainability sits at the heart of our business strategy, so we want to manage every supply chain risk. We work closely with our cocoa suppliers to achieve our commitment to source 100% deforestation-free cocoa by end of 2023. 85% of the cocoa we purchase is produced in Côte d'Ivoire & Ghana, both considered high deforestation risk. We do this by sourcing cocoa products certified against deforestation-free requirements. Our brand, Ben & Jerry's, achieved FairTrade certification for all its cocoa in 2014. In 2020, Magnum sourced 99% of its cocoa as RA certified & 100% of Unilever's cocoa volumes were sourced certified under Rainforest Alliance (RA), and Fairtrade. Based on these efforts, we estimate the financial impact would be limited.

### **Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact (currency)****Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

42,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

69,000,000

**Explanation of financial**

We calculated the potential financial risk to the business from a boycott of cocoa should Unilever not respond to the risk with mitigating actions. We used the following scenario: A) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, which is a statistic from our 2015 research that assessed consumers' buying behaviour (versus their purchase intentions); x (B) our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate of 3-5% for 2020 to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on where consumer awareness is highest (Europe & North America); x (C) turnover from our Ice Cream business (our biggest cocoa-using category).

The lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth & the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth. A (consumers) x B (growth estimate) x C (turnover) = our estimate of D of €42-69m. This estimate is based on annual growth lost, so over a prolonged period, we could see a potential impact of more than €69m.

**Primary response to risk**

Engagement with suppliers

**Description of response**

Cocoa is a key ingredient in our ice cream business and Unilever committed to sourcing 100% of our cocoa sustainably by 2020. In 2020, 99% of cocoa for our Magnum brand & 100% of the rest of Unilever's cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced.

We then set ourselves the goal of going further with programs that work with certification & bring us closer to our growers.

In 2018, Unilever became a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative organized by World Cocoa Foundation, IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, & The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit. Many of the 35 signatories are our cocoa suppliers & the cocoa & chocolate industry has been strongly committed to accelerating economic, social & environmental sustainability in the cocoa sector. We focus on deforestation with smallholder cocoa farmers & many companies have been working

with farmers on-ground to strengthen sustainable land use in cocoa production. For cocoa, our approach is to develop a concrete, time-bound, joint action plan in partnership with suppliers and governments that spell out the critical actions and realistic timeframe to end deforestation for a specific country and landscape. We are optimistic that multi-stakeholder initiatives like CFI will improve transparency & traceability in the industry and unlock opportunities to help address deforestation risks in cocoa.

### Cost of response

18,000,000

### Explanation of cost of response

This represents the cost of programs to ensure that we are buying sustainably certified cocoa products. Additionally, we have committed to further impact programs in 2020, such as remediation programs, over the next 4 years.

## F3.2

**(F3.2) Have you identified any forests-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	Yes
Palm oil	Yes
Soy	Yes
Other - Cocoa	Yes

## F3.2a

**(F3.2a) For your selected forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

### Forest risk commodity

Timber products

### Type of opportunity

Markets

### Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Other parts of the value chain

### Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased demand for certified materials

### Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In 2020, Unilever achieved 92.6% certified volumes via FSC & PEFC with full chain of custody for paper & board (P&B). Continuing to drive third party certification of recycled materials is an opportunity, because it supports a market for certified recycled materials, & equally provides reassurance for our business. We have progressively been purchasing more of our materials with certification & a full chain of custody to drive greater performance against our sustainable sourcing targets & secure supplies for our 400+ brands. To do this, we have worked with suppliers over several years to communicate our policy, provide information & training. This progressive approach has enabled suppliers to implement the changes required & has unlocked savings from expanded opportunities with vertically integrated feedstock suppliers.

Opportunities exist in branding too, as there is an increasing interest from brands in on-pack promotion of packaging sustainability claims: Over the last few years, e.g. Ben & Jerry's, Lipton, Fruttare, and Talenti Gelato & Sorbetto, have all promoted their use of certified packaging materials on pack. Our Fruttare frozen fruit bar brand has an on-pack statement that the cartons are 100% recyclable and certified by PEFC. These on-pack claims target consumers looking to make more sustainable purchasing decisions (around 33%, according to our Making Purpose Pay research).

We continue to look for ways to simplify data collection processes to reduce the burden on suppliers and improve the accuracy of the sustainability data received. We upgraded our GTS survey capability as an interim solution to easily collect upstream supply chain data whilst hunting for a technology supplier to supply a cross commodity upstream data collection tool. GTS upgrades were first rolled out in 2019, including capabilities related to supplier disclosure and origin surveys. This upgrade helped us to collect the information required from suppliers to disclose Unilever Tier 1 suppliers, which we believe further builds consumer trust in our products that use fiber based packaging. Our Digital team also engaged with strategic technology partners to develop longer term solutions that are directly integrated with core Unilever ERP systems.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

Current - up to 1 year

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

19,800,000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

### Explanation of financial impact figure

In developed markets, where product boycotts are more likely, all (99%) of our fibre-based packaging is from sustainably managed forests or is certified recycled. There is little additional value to brands in certifying the balance of uncertified recycled packaging, which is concentrated in developing and emerging economies. The opportunity described above enables the Unilever Group to make corporate sustainability claims that may translate into buying preferences from sustainability minded consumers. We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, according to our 2015 consumer research . This helped us to estimate that an additional €19.8M in value is generated by looking at group turnover of products with prominent customer facing cartons, or other paper bearing packaging in developed markets that are most likely to respond to such claims.. To reach this €19.8mln, we used Unilever financial data to estimate (A) 20 bln of turnover in “sustainability minded” markets (e.g. North America, Europe and others), and assumed that (B) based on prevalence of brand claims that 10% of stock keeping units across the markets have a prominent carton related claim, we then apply (C) our conservative growth estimate of 3% and factor (D) of 33% of consumers who actually buy with sustainability in mind which results in (E) a conservative estimate of a 1% increase in sales across consumer segments. i.e.  $A*B*C*D = E$  (19.8mln)

### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Type of opportunity

Products & services

### Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Supply chain

Other parts of the value chain

### Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

### Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We see opportunity for our brands, ie Home Care brand Omo and Beauty & Personal Care brand Dove, to increase in value by being positively associated with our sustainable, deforestation-free palm & smallholder & landscape protection/regeneration programs. In 2020, Unilever launched its Compass Strategy including: a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023; an evergreen sustainable sourcing goal; helping to protect and regenerate 1,5million hectares of forest, land and oceans by 2030. These commitments drive business decisions on the development of our programs in sourcing regions which can provide positive stories for brands & consumers. Unilever's long-running strategy to source sustainably enables detergent brand OMO EcoActive to realise an opportunity to make an on-pack green claim: 70% plant-based cleaning ingredients and certified Ecolabel in 28 European countries. One of the main plant-based ingredients is palm oil which is a critical to the product's functionality as a



detergent and for the eco-labelling opportunity. For Omo to use Ecolabel, palm derivatives in the products must be RSPO certified (Unilever palm was 99.6% in 2020), thus our continued strategic commitment to sourcing of 100% RSPO certified palm enables Omo to realise this opportunity. Our beauty brand, Dove is realising the opportunity to lead implementation of the protection/regeneration Compass strategy: in 2020 we began design of a large-scale forest protection & regeneration project in Nth Sumatra, with Conservation International. This brand-led project supports scaling of existing foundational initiatives with CI in Nth Sumatra where Unilever has a strategic investment in the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods smallholder & regeneration project. This area is strategic as a key sourcing region & the location of our UOI Oleochemical plant. Research commissioned by Dove in 2020 shows that activist citizens ranked the environment issues that FMCGs should tackle over the next 2-3 years as #3 ending deforestation; #4 protecting biodiversity & nature; #5 tackling climate change; #6 increasing use of sustainable & regenerative ingredients in beauty and personal care products. Our goals & strategy align with opportunities to engage activist citizens and with mainstream consumers alike to increase brand value.

#### **Estimated timeframe for realization**

Current - up to 1 year

#### **Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium

#### **Likelihood**

More likely than not

#### **Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

#### **Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

#### **Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

99,000,000

#### **Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

160,000,000

#### **Explanation of financial impact figure**

We calculated the financial opportunity to the business from the preference for products using sustainably sourced palm oil using the following scenario: (A) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, a statistic drawn from our ground-breaking 2015 research which measured consumers' actual buying behaviour rather than simply their purchase intentions. We then used our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate (B), of between 3-5%, to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on where consumer awareness is the highest. (C) we then used turnover from our Home care and Beauty & Personal Care business in Europe and North America (our 2 biggest palm using divisions) as the denominator.

Our lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth; the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth. The increased brand value (D) is the result of  $A*B*C$ .

Increased brand value via consumer preference for sustainably produced products is already apparent and the opportunities are being realised as is exemplified by Omo Eco-label use in 28 countries in Europe. Our new Unilever Compass makes a strategic choice to 'Win with our brands as a force for good, powered by purpose & innovation'. Unilever's purposeful brands are key to delivering our sustainability ambitions & they are starting to cut through: consumers now see 60% of our brands as more purposeful, taking meaningful, tangible action on issues they care about.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Soy

### **Type of opportunity**

Products & services

### **Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Supply chain

Other parts of the value chain

### **Primary forests-related opportunity**

Increased brand value

### **Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**

Soy is mainly used by Hellmann's and other brands within our Food & Refreshments (F&R) division. We see an opportunity for Hellmann's to increase brand value by being positively associated with our sustainable and deforestation-free soy programs. In 2020, Unilever launched its Compass Strategy including: a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023; an evergreen sustainable sourcing goal; helping to protect and regenerate 1,5million hectares by 2030. These commitments drive business decisions on the development of our programs which in turn can provide positive stories for brands & consumers. The market opportunity is to leverage sustainably produced ingredients, including soy, in dressings and other food products, to increase brand value.

Sustainable Sourcing is part of the Hellmann's brand purpose and sourcing sustainable and deforestation-free vegetable oils is at the core of the brand strategy. Consumer studies were conducted to define how to best communicate our sustainability work to consumers and the resulting brand claims roadmap will be implemented through 2025.

In line with the brand strategy, 100% of our soy was sustainably sourced via SAC equivalent standards either as segregated, mass-balance or RTRS certificates in 2020. We expect to source 100% deforestation-free soybean oils by 2023. Based on a supplier traceability survey conducted with Proforest earlier this year, over 90% of our soybean oil originated in low risk of deforestation countries such as USA, Canada, China and European soy producing countries or was certified segregated by recognized standards such as ProTerra. Our approach to sustainable soy also includes impact programs to promote of regenerative agriculture in USA (our main sourcing region) and to facilitate the expansion of verified deforestation-free soy in Cerrado via RTRS

certification. Hellman's in North America has used the example of the sustainable and regenerative agriculture programs run in our Soy US supply chain to drive digital stories and communications bringing farmer stories to consumers. Hellman's has also made claims on pack on leading markets referring to sustainably sourced oils. Hellmann's achieved high-single digit growth in 2020, is one of our +€1 B + turnover brands and remains the number one mayonnaise brand in the world by sales.

### **Estimated timeframe for realization**

1-3 years

### **Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

### **Likelihood**

More likely than not

### **Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

### **Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

#### **Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

20,000,000

#### **Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

30,000,000

### **Explanation of financial impact figure**

We calculated the financial opportunity to the business from the preference for products using sustainably sourced soy using the following scenario: 1) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, a statistic drawn from our ground-breaking 2015 research which measured consumers' actual buying behaviour rather than simply their purchase intentions (A). We then used our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate (of between 3-5%) to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on where consumer awareness is the highest (Europe and North America) (B). 2) We then used turnover from our Dressings business (which is the biggest soy using category) in those markets where consumer awareness of sustainability is the highest (Europe and North America) (C).

Our lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth; the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth. The increased brand value estimation (D) is a result of the above (A)\*(B)\*(C).

Increased brand value via consumer preference for sustainably produced products is already apparent and the opportunities are being realised. Our new Unilever Compass makes a strategic choice to 'Win with our brands as a force for good, powered by purpose & innovation'. Unilever's purposeful brands are key to delivering our sustainability ambitions & they are starting to cut through: consumers now see 60% of

our brands as more purposeful, taking meaningful, tangible action on issues they care about.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Type of opportunity**

Products & services

**Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Supply chain

Other parts of the value chain

**Primary forests-related opportunity**

Increased brand value

**Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**

Situation: Increasing consumer awareness of sustainability issues and engaging consumers in sustainable living via brands was a core part of the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan 2010-2020) & remains central to the new Unilever Compass.

Task: The potential market opportunity is to leverage sustainably produced ingredients, including cocoa, in ice cream and other food products, for product differentiation.

Action: In 2012, Magnum made a public commitment to source 100% of its cocoa beans sustainably, through Rainforest Alliance.

Result: By 2020, 99% of Magnum's global volumes were sustainably sourced through certification schemes such as Rainforest Alliance & Fairtrade.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

42,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

69,000,000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

We calculated the financial opportunity to the business from the preference for products using sustainably sourced cocoa using the following scenario: 1) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, a statistic drawn from our ground-breaking 2015 research which measured consumers' actual buying behaviour rather than simply their purchase intentions (A). We then used our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate (of between 3-5%) to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on where consumer awareness is the highest (Europe & North America) (B). 2) We then used turnover from our Ice Cream business (which is the biggest cocoa using category) in those markets where consumer awareness of sustainability is the highest (Europe and North America) (C).

Our lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth; the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth. The increased brand value estimation (D) is a result of the above (A)\*(B)\*(C).

Increased brand value via consumer preference for sustainably produced products is already apparent and the opportunities are being realised. Our new Unilever Compass makes a strategic choice to 'Win with our brands as a force for good, powered by purpose & innovation'. Unilever's purposeful brands are key to delivering our sustainability ambitions & they are starting to cut through: consumers now see 60% of our brands as more purposeful, taking meaningful, tangible action on issues they care about.

## F4. Governance

### F4.1

**(F4.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

#### F4.1a

**(F4.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for forests-related issues.**

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The Unilever Board delegates the running of Unilever Group to the CEO. Whilst the Board takes accountability, the CEO is ultimately responsible for the oversight of our climate and nature agenda, including our commitments to eliminate deforestation in our supply chain, and protecting and regenerating nature.</p> <p>In 2020, our CEO approved Unilever's new set of sustainability commitments under the Unilever Compass, which will succeed the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (USLP). These included commitments on achieving a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023 and helping to protect and regenerate 1.5 million hectares of land, forests</p>

	<p>and oceans by 2030.</p> <p>These commitments were further supported by the CEO's approval of Unilever's dedicated €1bn Climate &amp; Nature Fund, a commitment that will see our brands taking meaningful action on projects including landscape restoration, reforestation, carbon sequestration, wildlife protection and water preservation.</p>
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## F4.1b

**(F4.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests-related issues.**

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring implementation and performance</li> <li>Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture</li> <li>Overseeing major capital expenditures</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding business plans</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding strategy</li> <li>Reviewing innovation / R&amp;D priorities</li> </ul>	<p>Unilever's Board has ultimate responsibility for reviewing, monitoring &amp; guiding the strategy for the Unilever Group, as well as its conduct. The Board has overall accountability for the management &amp; guidance of risks &amp; opportunities, including those associated with deforestation &amp; the protection &amp; regeneration of nature. In 2020, the Board held 6 planned meetings and 7 ad-hoc meetings.</p> <p>The Board's delegated Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) tracks the progress &amp; potential risks associated with the USLP, which came to an end in 2020, &amp; the new Unilever Compass, which was launched in 2020. The CRC feeds into the Board for key decisions on major plans of action to be made. Within the USLP &amp; Unilever Compass, there are forests-related targets including for sustainable sourcing, a deforestation-free supply chain &amp; helping to protect and regenerate land, forests &amp; oceans. The CRC report their findings to the Board regularly so that they can fulfil their oversight responsibilities.</p> <p>The CRC's responsibilities are complemented by those of the Audit Committee, which is responsible for reviewing the assurance of Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (USLP) targets (2020 was the final year for USLP targets assurance) &amp; signing off our Annual Report &amp; Accounts (ARA). In 2020 the Audit Committee continued its oversight of the independent assurance work that is performed on</p>

			non-financial performance measures, including sustainable sourcing.
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## F4.2

**(F4.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly	<p>Our CEO is one of two Executive Directors on our Board, and is a member of the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE), our highest operational leadership group. The Board delegate responsibility for the day-to-day operational leadership of the business including strategy, monitoring of performance and policy, to the CEO.</p> <p>A key responsibility is assessing and reporting progress on sustainability targets, including on deforestation targets and sustainable sourcing. This represents a significant step towards integrating sustainable forestry practices considerations into our core business operations. The ULE meet quarterly to discuss sustainability progress, including risks and opportunities related to forestry.</p> <p>The CEO is responsible for reporting back to the Board. This can vary from verbal updates, presentations, or written reports, with feedback documented in Board minutes.</p> <p>At the request of the CEO, in 2020 Unilever's Sustainability Advisory Council (7 external experts) came together with the Board to share insights &amp; perspectives, including on deforestation, eco-system protection &amp; human rights.</p>

<p>Other C-Suite Officer, please specify</p> <p>Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)</p>	<p>Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>The Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) is Unilever's highest operational leadership group, comprised of senior and C-Suite executives. This includes the Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO), reporting directly to the CEO.</p> <p>The CSCO has operational responsibility for our eliminating deforestation goal.</p> <p>Our CSCO chairs the Unilever Sustainability Advisory Council, comprised of seven external experts, that acts as a sounding board for the Board on key sustainability issues, including deforestation and ecosystem protection.</p> <p>The CSCO's responsibilities include feeding into the CEO and Board on key sourcing matters. This includes on our targets on sustainable sourcing for palm, soy, paper and board, tea and cocoa, and progress against these targets.</p>
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## F4.3

**(F4.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues?**

	Provide incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Please see F4.3a for more information

## F4.3a

**(F4.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?**

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Achievement of commitments and targets	One element of our Remuneration Policy is a share-matching scheme based on company performance called the Management Co-Investment Plan (MCIP). 25% of the total MCIP award for the CEO, other C-Suite officers and senior executive leadership is assessed on progress against the targets in the Unilever



	Chief Operating Officer (COO) Other C-suite Officer		<p>Sustainable Living Plan (USLP).</p> <p>Performance is determined through the Sustainability Progress Index (SPI), a qualitative and quantitative assessment made jointly by the Board-delegated Corporate Responsibility and Compensation Committees. The Committees determine a rating from 0% to 200% each year based on 7 key performance indicators.</p> <p>This includes performance against our environmental impact target on sustainable palm oil to purchase crude palm oil from physically certified sustainable sources. In the SPI 2020 we overachieved our target, achieving 95% sustainable palm oil sourcing.</p> <p>MCIP performance is assessed annually and then tallied as an average index for each four-year MCIP performance period, enabling the Compensation Committee to determine the level of matched shares. The level of monetary reward is dependent on the average score between 0 to 200% over the four years.</p> <p>Over 2017-2020 the average SPI outcome was 124%, contributing to an MCIP outcome of 83% (which has now vested). In 2020, the annual SPI outcome was 130%, of which a proportion was based on Unilever's performance on sustainable palm oil. Details of the MCIP awards for our CEO &amp; CFO are published on p 92-93 our Annual Report 2020 (see F4.4).</p> <p>The CEO leads the Unilever Leadership Executive who all play a significant role in driving progress towards our USLP targets, including our wider sustainable sourcing ones. Employees from Work Level 2 (the first rung of management) to ULE level are eligible to join MCIP. Executive Directors (CEO &amp; CFO) are required to invest at least 33% of their annual bonus in MCIP.</p>
Non-monetary reward	Board/Executive board Corporate executive team	Other, please specify Reputation	<p>Whilst performance in key sustainability ratings and rankings such as CDP and DJSI fall into the SPI 2020 (as above), there are also huge reputational benefits to Unilever for performing</p>

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer Other, please specify All employees	well. Often, we are selected to participate in pilot rankings (such as S&P's ESG ratings, which we updated in 2021) and knowledge sharing/working groups where we can really drive change within our industry and outside it.  Being able to use third parties to judge whether we are a leader in sustainable business (our Vision) helps cement our Vision. Unilever was ranked number 1 in the 2020 Globescan Sustainable Leaders Report for the tenth year running - as mentioned by 700 experts representing business, government, NGOs and academia across 71 countries.
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## F4.4

**(F4.4) Did your organization include information about its response to forests-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?**

Yes (you may attach the report – this is optional)



## F4.5

**(F4.5) Does your organization have a policy that includes forests-related issues?**

Yes, we have a documented forests policy that is publicly available

## F4.5a

**(F4.5a) Select the options to describe the scope and content of your policy.**

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands	Unilever relies on forested landscapes for ecosystem services and for raw materials: Sunlight brand needs palm oil to make it foam; all products are moved in Paper and Board boxes. Our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), covers all forest risk commodities, and the standards and commitments were selected as they support our Unilever strategy and our 2023 deforestation-free target. Our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) applies to all Suppliers. Both go beyond

	<p>and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural habitats</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound milestones and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p>	<p>regulatory compliance, are Accountability Framework-aligned and best-practice. Our Policies are embedded in supplier contracts, operationalising policy principles within commercial terms &amp; link a policy breach to a contractual breach. In 2020, our P&amp;N Policy has driven an appraisal and re-focusing of our supply chain in forest-risk commodities to areas of lower deforestation &amp; conversion risk, eg 90% of our soy was originated from lower risk origins in 2020 up from 69%. Because we source globally, across many ecoregions, our Policy covers all relevant biomes &amp; natural ecosystem that may be at risk from deforestation &amp; conversion. Our Policy requires transparency and traceability of all sourcing origins &amp; we use geospatial technology to monitor for natural ecosystem change: if loss is detected, we require verification and remediation. This informs business and procurement decision making. In 2020 Unilever stopped sourcing from 158 suppliers due to the Policy. The P&amp;N Policy supports Unilever’s ambition to drive sectoral change &amp; reduce leakage by requiring suppliers, supplier groups &amp; their third-party supply chains to comply to high standards. Our commitment to transparency has led to a public grievance procedure for palm oil which allows anyone to raise grievances which we verify &amp; remediate. Our Policies, Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) &amp; Regenerative Agriculture Principles (RAP) set benchmarks &amp; guide our procurement for forest commodities and led to 96% being sustainably sourced via RSPO, RA, RTRS, FSC, PEFC &amp; SAC in 2020. Our commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) &amp; is a target in the new Compass, influencing the suppliers we select. Collectively, our Policies align with SDGs 6, 13, 14 &amp; 15. We review our Policies quarterly to ensure continued relevance. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4 year cycle.</p>
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## F4.5b

**(F4.5b) Do you have commodity specific sustainability policy(ies)? If yes, select the options that best describe their scope and content.**

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Timber products	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE) Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Commitment to align with the SDGs Recognition of the overall importance	Paper and Board (P&B) is a priority raw material as we use it across all categories. Our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), covers all purchased volumes of P&B. Unilever selected the standards and commitments here as they support our Unilever specific strategy called the Compass and our 2023 deforestation-free target., Our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) applies to all Suppliers. These policies apply to all P&B materials we buy across all operations, including folding cartons, product packaging & aseptics. Because we source P&B from many diverse ecoregions globally, the Policy emphasises the protection of all natural ecosystems, ensuring comprehensive coverage. We require that suppliers meet strong standards and therefore require that materials are certified via FSC & PEFC standards which in turn sets a requirement for selecting suppliers. We further require all recycled products are fully chain of custody certified. The Policy has resulted in the reduction in sourcing of certain materials from certain suppliers & supply chains, e.g. virgin fiber, certified or otherwise, in jurisdictions with high risk of conversion in the controlled wood supply chain. Our policy drives Unilever to conduct specific and regular risk assessments using questionnaires, managed by our partner GTS, to determine wood fibre

			<p>of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound commitments and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Commitment on transparency through measurement and reporting.</p>	<p>sourcing &amp; sustainability status. This quarterly questionnaire covers chain of custody of fibre to country, FSC/PEFC certified or recycled declaration &amp; includes verification by suppliers on sustainability.</p> <p>This has led in 2020 to Unilever achieving 95.8% sustainable sourced fibre, including 92.6% third party certified with full chain of custody and in developed markets 99% of our fibre-based packaging is from sustainably managed forests or is certified recycled. In 2020, non-compliance with our Policy &amp; failure to remediate has resulted in the removal of P&amp;B suppliers. As a result of the new Policy, we engage with 100% of our suppliers to educate on policy compliance, to inform both internal decision making &amp; supplier sourcing. We review our Policies on a quarterly basis to ensure continued relevance to the issues in commodity sourcing. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4 year cycle.</p>
Palm oil	Yes	Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no</p>	<p>Palm oil and derivatives are crucial ingredients in our brands, particularly in Home Care &amp; Beauty &amp; Personal Care e.g. Dove, one of our €1 billion+ turnover brands uses palm oil in many products. Our People &amp; Nature (P&amp;N) Policy (2020), covers purchased volumes of palm with a 100% by 2023 deforestation-free target, and our</p>

		<p>planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p>	<p>Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) applies to all Suppliers. For Palm, the P&amp;N Policy is aligned with Accountability Framework Guidance &amp; goes well beyond palm industry-standard NDPE Policies and regulatory requirements. Unilever selected the standards and commitments here as they support our Unilever Compass Strategy &amp; our 2023 deforestation-free target. As a result of the traceability/transparency and natural ecosystem protection principles inscribed in the Policy we have implemented a strategy through 2020 that relies on traceability &amp; assessment of the risk-of-deforestation at sourcing origin, leading to the selection and consolidation of the number of palm mills from 1600 globally to 500, mainly in Indonesia and Malaysia. We embed our Policy requirements in supplier contracts, resulting in approx 70% of our palm oil sourced with additional contractual controls on deforestation and conversion by Q4 2020.</p> <p>In line with public Sustainable sourcing commitments, in 2020, we sourced 99.6% RSPO-certified palm materials which indicates that we restrict sourcing of palm to credible certified sources and to suppliers who maintain compliance with the RSPO standard.</p> <p>In line with Policy principles on transparency, we have a public grievance process &amp; Grievance Tracker. Because of enhanced monitoring capability, in 2020 we suspended 158 palm oil suppliers due to non-compliance with our Policy. P&amp;N Principle 4 guides internal decisions &amp; investment in impact programs: in the palm sector we invest in 4 jurisdictional projects in Indonesia and 1 in Sabah, Malaysia to protect &amp; restore forests &amp; improve smallholder</p>
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			<p>List of timebound commitments and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p>	<p>livelihoods. Via our Central Kalimantan-Inobu project, in 2020, we restored 34 hectares of forests around Tanjung Puting National Park. We review our Policies on a quarterly basis to ensure continued relevance to the issues in commodity sourcing. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4 year cycle.</p>
Soy	Yes	Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p>	<p>Soy Oil is a crucial ingredient in our brands, e.g. Hellmann's mayonnaise. Our public commitments to the listed criteria are captured in our People &amp; Nature Policy (2020), which covers all purchased volumes of soy &amp; through our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Unilever selected the standards and commitments here as they support our Unilever Compass Strategy &amp; our 2023 deforestation-free target. Since we do not purchase soy directly from farmers, having traceability to the soy origins is essential for us to tackle the deforestation risk in our soybean oil supply chain. Our People &amp; Nature Policy requires transparency and traceability of all soy direct suppliers, groups &amp; their third-parties (principle 3) and to protect natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (principle 1) covering all biomes &amp; ecoregions associated with soy driven conversion. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. Compliance with our policies is a requirement in our supplier selection &amp; management process. We require all suppliers to agree to comply with our policy via a contractual agreement. If a</p>

			<p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound commitments and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Commitment to Good Agricultural Practices</p>	<p>supplier is not able or refuses to comply, we explore alternative supply options. Our policy informs internal decision making: in 2020, we conducted a full review and transformation of our soybean oil sourcing strategy to mitigate deforestation risk in our supply chain, resulting in over 90% of our soy originating in low-risk countries or being certified segregated by Q4 2020. Guided by our Policy, Unilever also invests in our key soy sourcing regions to protect &amp; restore natural ecosystems, to encourage the uptake of regenerative agricultural land-use practices, &amp; to contribute to the restoration of damaged landscapes. Examples of our policy application on the ground are Unilever's regenerative agriculture project in the US Mid-West (focused on improving soil health and water quality via cover crop adoption) and our project focused on protecting and restoring land via RTRS certification of farmers in the Southern Cerrado biome in Brazil. We review our Policies on a quarterly basis to ensure continued relevance to the issues in commodity sourcing. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4-year cycle.</p>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p>	<p>Cocoa is a vital ingredient in our ice cream brands e.g. Magnum &amp; Ben &amp; Jerry's. Our public commitments to the listed criteria are captured in our People &amp; Nature Policy (2020), which covers all purchased volumes of soy &amp; through our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Unilever selected the</p>



		<p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p>	<p>standards and commitments here as they support our Unilever Compass Strategy &amp; our 2023 deforestation-free target. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. Compliance with our policies is a requirement in our supplier selection &amp; management process. Collectively, our Policies align with SDGs 6, 13, 14 &amp; 15. These policies apply to all cocoa we buy across all our operations &amp; commits us to public annual reporting on timebound targets. These policies guide our procurement strategies and impact programmes. In Côte d'Ivoire we work with farmers, NGOs, suppliers, &amp; other agri-businesses to support deforestation-free cocoa via certification (Rainforest Alliance &amp; Fairtrade). We are a signatory of the Cocoa &amp; Forests Initiative (CFI), convened by the World Cocoa Foundation, IDH &amp; The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit. The priorities under the Framework of Action form the basis of our CFI action plan &amp; include protection &amp; restoration of degraded forests, sustainable agricultural production &amp; increased farmer incomes &amp; strong community engagement &amp; social inclusion.</p> <p>We review our Policies on a quarterly basis to ensure continued relevance to the issues in commodity sourcing. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4 year cycle.</p>
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			List of timebound commitments and targets Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations Description of forests-related standards for procurement	
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## F4.6

**(F4.6) Has your organization made a public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation from its direct operations and/or supply chain?**

Yes

### F4.6a

**(F4.6a) Has your organization endorsed any of the following initiatives as part of its public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation?**

New York Declaration on Forests  
 Tropical Forest Alliance 2020  
 We Mean Business  
 Cerrado Manifesto

### F4.6b

**(F4.6b) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and actions.**

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#### Forest risk commodity

Timber products

#### Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems  
 Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation  
 Zero net deforestation  
 No new development on peat regardless of depth  
 Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion  
 Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats  
 No land clearance by burning or clearcutting

No conversion of High Conservation Value areas  
 No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests  
 Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities  
 Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment  
 Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities  
 Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles  
 Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process  
 Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain  
 No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities  
 No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources  
 Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources  
 Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

### **Operational coverage**

Direct operations and supply chain

### **% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment**

100%

### **Cutoff date**

1993-1997

### **Commitment target date**

2021-25

### **Please explain**

Our public commitments to the above criteria are captured in our 2020 People & Nature (P&N) Policy which covers all purchased volumes of cocoa, palm, paper & board (P&B), soy, tea & through the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) applied to all Suppliers. Compliance with these Policies - and the independent verification thereof - is included in contractual agreements with Suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements.

The P&N Policy requires suppliers, supplier groups & their 3rd party supply chains to commit to (1) Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation & conversion (2) Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3) Transparency & traceability, including resolution of complaints (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. Our target for sourcing all volumes deforestation & conversion-free for cocoa, palm, P&B, soy, tea is 2023. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass.

**No Deforestation & No conversion of natural ecosystems:** To manage our deforestation & conversion risk in P&B, we sourced 92.6% of P&B volumes as certified under FSC & PEFC standards which restricts sourcing of pulp & paper to credible certified sources. FSC & PEFC include verification & auditing by a 3rd-party certification body & full chain of custody to demonstrate it came from sustainably managed forests or recycled

material. The remaining 7.4% of our P&B volume was broken into 5.5% recycled material (which was comprised of 84/16% recycled/virgin fiber in aggregate) & 2.0% of materials that were not assessed due to supplier non-participation in our quarterly data collection. In 2020 we focused procurement efforts & resources to close gaps in 3rd party certification & chain of custody in India & West Africa eg Kenya & Ivory Coast, including actions to support suppliers in completing audits & other requirements for gaining 3rd party certification. FSC Chain of Custody and Controlled Wood certifications are used to show compliance with EU Timber Regulation, demonstrating legality of harvest & due consideration to key social & environmental issues.

Secure FPIC: All suppliers must commit to our RSP, which is anchored in standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; & includes our commitment to respect & promote land rights of communities & indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing. FSC's Principles 9, 3 and 4 address High Conservation Value areas, appropriate consultation of Indigenous people and adoption of FPIC, respectively.

Restoration & compensation: Our de facto conversion cut-off date is 1994, per FSC Principles & Criteria for Forest Stewardship Principle 6. Principle 6 further requires certified entities to maintain, conserve and/or restore ecosystem services & environmental values, & to avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts - this includes preventing biodiversity losses, no conversion of natural ecosystems & landscape management to maintain and/or regenerate forest cycles. Case Study: We have engaged with FSC to ensure that certificate holders in Ukraine & Indonesia are indeed meeting the certification standard requirements. Following allegations of conversion and human rights violations committed by Korindo Group in Papua, despite not being a Unilever supplier, we vigorously engaged with FSC & other stakeholders to ensure that appropriate investigations were conducted to ensure remediation.

Beyond certification, compliance with our policies is part of our supplier selection & management process, to support our deforestation-free commitment. For transparency, our P&B supplier list is published on our website annually, to build consumer confidence that our packaging comes from sustainable sources.

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## Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Criteria

- No conversion of natural ecosystems
- Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
- Zero net deforestation
- No new development on peat regardless of depth
- Best management practices for existing cultivation on peat
- Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
- Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
- No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
- No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment

Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities

Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process

Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain

No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources

Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources

Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

### **Operational coverage**

Direct operations and supply chain

### **% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment**

100%

### **Cutoff date**

2005

### **Commitment target date**

2021-25

### **Please explain**

Our public commitments to the above-listed criteria are captured in our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), which covers all purchased volumes of cocoa, palm, P&B, soy, tea with a 100% by 2023 target and through the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Compliance with these Policies - and the independent verification thereof - is included in contractual agreements with Suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements. The P&N Policy requires suppliers, supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to (1) Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (2) Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3) Transparency and traceability, including transparent resolution of complaints (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass.

Zero gross/no Deforestation: We are taking action to make ensure we have no deforestation in our palm supply chain, by shifting our sourcing from 1,600 palm mills globally, to 500 mills located largely in Indonesia and Malaysia. We started in 2020 and will complete this supply chain transformation by 2023. In 2020, we sourced 99.6% RSPO-certified palm materials which indicates that we restrict sourcing of palm to credible certified sources. In addition, we suspended 158 palm oil suppliers in 2020 due to non-compliance against our Policy for both deforestation/conversion and human rights related breaches.

No conversion of natural ecosystems: in 2020, we built our capability to monitor palm-

linked peat conversion, an at-risk natural ecosystem in Indonesian & Malaysian palm landscapes which is covered by our Policy. Descartes Labs built geospatial data layers & an alerting system, NASA FIRMS & MODIS provide real-time fire alerts & our consultant NGIS, helped pair alerts, fire data with peat maps. Alerts detect & quantify conversion and that we then provide this to suppliers, who are required to verify, manage & remediate non-compliance. We have suspended and engaged companies that were linked to peat conversion in 2020.

Restoration & compensation: We take action to address and restore past deforestation and/or conversion through investment in 5 jurisdictional projects across Indonesia & Malaysia, in collaboration with governments, NGOs, industry actors on forest protection and/or restoration work. In 2020, we restored 34 hectares of forests around Tanjung Puting National Park, part of our Central Kalimantan-Inobu project.

Secure FPIC: All suppliers must commit to our RSP, which is anchored in standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; and includes our commitment to respect & promote land rights of communities & indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing. In 2020, we engaged The Forest Institute (TFI) to conduct a qualitative analysis of social & land conflicts relating to the palm oil industry in Indonesia to develop concrete recommendations on strategic interventions from Unilever and other private sector entities to help reduce or resolve land conflicts.

Transparent resolution of complaints and conflicts: On an ongoing basis, we transparently manage complaints, conflicts and grievances via Unilever's public grievance process, which is open both to our own employees and to third parties & sets out our procedures for addressing allegations of non-compliance with our policies. We record, address, report these via our public Grievance Tracker, so that others can see and act on these insights. We suspended 158 palm oil suppliers in 2020 due to policy non-compliance.

## Forest risk commodity

Soy

### Criteria

- No conversion of natural ecosystems
- Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
- Zero net deforestation
- No new development on peat regardless of depth
- Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
- Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
- No trade of CITES listed species
- No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
- No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
- Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Operations are in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities

Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process

Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain

No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources

Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources

Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

### **Operational coverage**

Direct operations and supply chain

### **% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment**

100%

### **Cutoff date**

2015

### **Commitment target date**

2021-25

### **Please explain**

Our public commitments to the above-listed criteria are captured in our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), and the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Compliance with these Policies - and the independent verification thereof - is included in contractual agreements with Suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements.

The P&N Policy requires suppliers, supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to (1) Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (2) Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3) Transparency and traceability, including transparent resolution and remediation of non-compliance (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. Our target for sourcing all volumes deforestation & conversion-free for soy is 2023.

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the Unilever Compass.

No Deforestation & No conversion of natural ecosystems, Restoration and Compensation: Our RTRS program in Southern Cerrado helps us deliver our commitments to no conversion of natural ecosystems, zero gross deforestation and restoration and compensation of land by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goias States to certify against the RTRS standard. By providing technical assistance and guidance to soy producers, they achieved RTRS certification, producing more than 1.4M tons of deforestation free soybeans, protecting 28K hectares of native vegetation and restoring degraded land to comply with RTRS requirements over the past 5 years. To achieve zero deforestation and conversion, we started to transform our soy supply chain

to low-risk origins or certified segregated soy and intend to complete this shift by 2023. Over 90% of our global soybean oil consumption originated from low-risk origins or is verified deforestation free via a recognized market certification in 2020. For the remaining gap, we are working with our key supplier in Brazil to develop a bespoke verified deforestation-free solution.

**Secure FPIC:** All suppliers must commit to our RSP, which is anchored in standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; and includes our commitment to respect & promote land rights of communities & indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing. In 2020, we worked on FPIC via our RTRS program in Southern Cerrado, which requires farmers to undergo an independent verification of compliance against RTRS standard, including requirements of FPIC under RTRS principle 3.

**Transparent resolution of complaints and conflicts:** Any non-compliance/breach to our Policy's principles within suppliers' corporate group operations and third-party supply chains must be remediated. Where a direct supplier refuses to engage or take steps to remediate or mitigate a breach of this policy, we will take appropriate steps to address this in a manner consistent with our policy. Unilever's grievance process, which is open both to our own employees and to third parties, sets out our procedures for addressing allegations of non-compliance. We will record, address, & report these via our public Grievance Tracker, so that others can see and act on these insights. To date we have not had cases of non-compliance in our soy supply chain, but if a farmer participating in our RTRS program were found in non-compliance, an action plan would be put in place to address the issues identified as per RTRS requirements.

In 2020, we achieved 100% sustainably sourced soy via the most demanding soy-related certifications Proterra (cut-off date 2004), ISCC (2008) & RTRS (2009), and our own regenerative agriculture program in the US Mid-West, all in line with Unilever Policy cut-off date of end 2015.

## Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

### Criteria

- No conversion of natural ecosystems
- Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
- Zero net deforestation
- No new development on peat regardless of depth
- Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
- Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
- No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
- No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
- Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
- Operations are in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment



Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities  
 Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles  
 Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process  
 Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain  
 No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities  
 No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources  
 Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources  
 Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

### **Operational coverage**

Direct operations and supply chain

### **% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment**

100%

### **Cutoff date**

2014

### **Commitment target date**

2021-25

### **Please explain**

Our public commitments to the above-listed criteria are captured in our People & Nature Policy (2020), which covers all purchased volumes of cocoa, palm, P&B, soy, tea and through the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Compliance with these Policies - and the independent verification thereof - is included in contractual agreements with Suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements.

The People & Nature Policy requires suppliers, supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to (1) Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (2) Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3) Transparency and traceability, including transparent resolution of complaints (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. Our target for sourcing all volumes deforestation & conversion-free for cocoa, palm, P&B soy, tea is 2023. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass.

All suppliers must commit to our RSP, which is anchored in standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; and includes our commitment to respect & promote land rights of communities & indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing.

In 2018, Unilever became a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI), defining our core commitments and action plan for a deforestation-free supply chain. Within our RSP, we include guidelines on how to implement our mandatory requirements such as training on FPIC. Our RSP was updated in 2017 to reinforce our commitment of working together with our suppliers towards a long-term, sustainable and successful future. The

Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) includes criteria for the protection of forests. Requirement F56 states ideally, no land shall be converted from forest to agriculture. As part of this, biodiversity and natural habitats are to be conserved and progress is measured against the 'Protect and improve habitats for biodiversity' metric. If forest has been destroyed i.e. for road building, the loss shall be compensated for. In 2017, we updated our SAC to raise standards further by emphasizing 5 key areas: no deforestation, human rights (including FPIC), legal compliance, migrant labor and grievance processes for workers. The revision to include these new areas responds to the issues underlying unsustainable farming and reflects commitments made by Unilever over the past years. We're also moving the program from self-assessment to 3rd-party certification, to provide greater robustness and more accurate reporting. The SAC continues to recognize external certification (i.e. Rainforest Alliance) that meets/exceeds our standards. In line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011), we base our human rights commitment and policy on the International Bill of Human Rights (consisting, in addition to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. We also support the OECD Guidelines.

## F5. Business strategy

### F5.1

**(F5.1) Are forests-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?**

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	16-20	<p>Unilever is one of the largest buyers of palm oil, we buy around 10% of the world's black tea &amp; large volumes of soy as inputs for our brands. Our vision is to be the global leader in sustainable business by demonstrating that our purpose-led, future-fit business model drives superior performance, consistently delivering financial results in the top third of our industry. We've put sustainability at the core of our new business strategy, the Unilever Compass, to drive our long-term climate, nature (including deforestation) &amp; nutrition objectives from 2021 to 2039.</p> <p>Our Compass builds on the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (2010-2020) targets which drove sustainable sourcing for agricultural materials including palm oil, soy</p>

			<p>&amp; paper &amp; board (P&amp;B) &amp; ran alongside our 2010 industry commitment to achieving zero net deforestation for these 3 commodities &amp; beef by 2020.</p> <p>Our long-term Compass targets include net zero emissions from all our products (sourcing to point of sale) by 2039; halving the GHG impact of products across the lifecycle by 2030; helping to protect &amp; regenerate 1.5m hectares of land, forests &amp; oceans by 2030; 100% sustainable sourcing of key agricultural crops; empowering farmers &amp; smallholders to protect &amp; regenerate farm environments; &amp; Euro1b annual sales from plant-based meat &amp; dairy alternatives by 2025-27. In the interim, we're targeting a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023 (for palm, P&amp;B, tea, soy, cocoa).</p> <p>Sustainable sourcing &amp; eliminating deforestation help mitigate impacts of climate change: reducing risk &amp; volatility in our supply chains &amp; with our suppliers; &amp; securing current &amp; future supplies for our business growth ambitions (3-5% annually). They also lower costs &amp; build trust among stakeholders.</p> <p>Sustainable sourcing brings opportunities for innovation too, building stronger brands by focusing on needs for more sustainable living &amp; consumer preferences. Eg palm is the most land-efficient vegetable oil, producing more oil per hectare than any oil-producing crop. The same amount of oil from soybeans would require 7x more land, putting more forests at threat when sustainable agriculture is needed more than ever to support the rise in plant-based diets &amp; desire for more sustainable products. Ultimately, we plan to share the carbon footprint of every product we sell.</p>
<p>Strategy for long-term objectives</p>	<p>Yes, forests-related issues are integrated</p>	<p>16-20</p>	<p>Climate change is the biggest risk to society, &amp; in our business 65% of our GHG emissions come from products in use. That's both a risk &amp; a significant growth opportunity to shape our business &amp; brands to reduce GHG &amp; tackle deforestation via sustainable sourcing, regenerating nature, supporting smallholder farmers &amp; selling more plant-based foods.</p> <p>We identify climate change (including deforestation) &amp; our supply chain as principal risks to Unilever &amp; have performed high-level assessments of the impact of 2°C &amp; 4°C temperature-rise scenarios on soy, palm oil &amp; tea</p>

			<p>to help refine our strategy.</p> <p>Via our Compass strategy, we're driving our long-term climate &amp; deforestation objectives to 2039 through targets that tackle the intertwined issues of climate, nature (land, forests &amp; oceans) &amp; nutrition. In 2020 we published our Climate Transition Action Plan to show how we'll strengthen the climate performance of our 400+ brands &amp; reach our ambitious target to reduce emissions to net zero across our value chain by 2039. Tackling our highest deforestation risk crops is crucial to this.</p> <p>We're focusing on sustainably sourcing the 12 key crops which make up about 2/3 of our agricultural raw materials. Our People &amp; Nature Policy (2020) covers 5 deforestation &amp; conversion-risk crops (palm oil, paper &amp; board, soy, tea, cocoa) to protect natural ecosystems &amp; promote human rights, supporting our Compass goal for a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code &amp; Regenerative Agriculture Principles provide guidance on soil, carbon capture &amp; restorative &amp; regenerative practices: we're initiating these Principles with selected suppliers in 2021. All materials purchased must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Policy.</p> <p>In 2020 as part of our Compass, we launched our €1 billion Climate &amp; Nature Fund, which our brands will use over the next 10 years to take meaningful action to improve the health of the planet. We are investing up to \$25m over 2018-2022 in sustainable commodity projects eg running programs and sourcing sustainably from smallholders (SHFs) in Indonesia and Cote d'Ivoire.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	16-20	<p>Via our Compass strategy we aim to demonstrate that our purpose-led, future-fit business model drives superior performance, consistently delivering financial results in the top third of our industry. Our Compass incorporates sustainable sourcing targets for key crops including our 5 forest conversion-risk crops (palm oil, soy, P&amp;B, tea, cocoa).</p> <p>We reinforce our targets with a partnership approach &amp; advocacy, aiming to create systemic change that contributes to the SDGs &amp; to future economic &amp; our own business growth.</p>

		<p>To further understand potential financial impact of climate change on our commodities in the long term (2030), we used our high-level assessment of the of 2°C &amp; 4°C global warming scenarios to 2100. We selected soy, palm oil &amp; black tea for analysis to model how change in yield in 2030-2050 &amp; supply could impact procurement costs, so helping us price in any mitigation measures such as forward buying or reformulating our products over the long-term.</p> <p>Soy benefits from historical price data &amp; suitable climate models, &amp; we buy large volumes of it, particularly for Hellmann's mayonnaise. In the US our work with the Field to Market alliance &amp; Practical Farmers of Iowa supports farmers to improve soil health &amp; water quality, boosting productivity &amp; resilience to climatic &amp; economic conditions. In Latin America we're in long-term collaboration to improve the sustainability of soy cultivation. The cost of such initiatives is included in our material costs forecast. In the short-term, commodity price risk is managed through forward buying of traded commodities &amp; other hedging mechanisms. Trends, including weather patterns, are monitored &amp; modelled regularly &amp; integrated into our forecasting process, although we recognise there is more to do on modelling extreme weather events.</p> <p>On palm, we worked with Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research to develop suitable climate models. One of our mitigations was investing in our Unilever Oleochemical Indonesia (UOI) plant to source directly from palm oil suppliers, thus shortening our supply chain by removing intermediary traders.</p> <p>By practising financial prudence, we manage commodity price fluctuations &amp; have better control over production costs. This enables us to keep our products affordable &amp; accessible.</p>
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## F6. Implementation

### F6.1

**(F6.1) Did you have any timebound and quantifiable targets for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of your disclosed commodity(ies) that were active during the reporting year?**

Yes

## F6.1a

**(F6.1a) Provide details of your timebound and quantifiable target(s) for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of the disclosed commodity(ies), and progress made.**

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### Target reference number

Target 1

### Forest risk commodity

Timber products

### Type of target

Engagement with direct suppliers

### Description of target

We engage with our wood fibre suppliers to complement the controls embedded in the certification standards, FSC and PEFC. We work with all suppliers and build on general knowledge of wood fiber supply chains to continuously drive for greater transparency to sourcing origins and improved capabilities to manage own operations, supply chains, and sub-suppliers. Third party certification for P&B come with robust controls to ensure sustainable forest management and chain of custody of certified materials. Unilever believes that greater transparency and improved capabilities drive the full transformation required to completely protect forests. This target reflects our achievement in engaging our entire supply base on transparency and improved management.

### Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

### Traceability point

### Third-party certification scheme

### Start year

2010

### Target year

2023

### Quantitative metric

### Target (number)

### Target (%)

100

**% of target achieved**

100

**Please explain**

We engage directly with our 421 paper and board packaging suppliers to discuss our policy requirements, collect data and assess their capabilities. Together, we establish a roadmap to achieving our targets. Supplier engagement is channelled through local buying and procurement teams and is supported by internal educational materials on sustainable forest management, supply chain transparency and 3rd party certification to equip Unilever buyers disseminate technical materials and provide capacity building. 100% of the suppliers in our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) transactional systems were engaged to acquire data through the GTS system in 2020. We engaged a further 50-100 suppliers in diverse markets on the conversion to certified recycled. Regular engagement is very important to ensure our partners are aligned with our ambitions. Specifically, we have worked directly with suppliers of uncertified recycled volumes, in South Asia, East Africa, West Africa and Central America to attain FSC/PEFC chain of custody certification and procure certified recycled fiber for their own manufacturing. We recently engaged Smurfit Kappa Costa Rica to ensure they had the certifications and volumes to deliver certified volumes to Unilever into the future. These efforts are the main reason why we have been able to continue to increase the volume of third party certified material, from 79% in 2017 to 92.6% in 2020. By providing financial incentives for certified products and paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices, we send market signals to our suppliers to continue their certification and best practices. Our suppliers self-assess their performance on a quarterly basis reporting via the Global Traceability Solutions system, which we developed for this purpose.

Case study: In 2020, we collected data for 98% of the materials we purchase. Annually, we have engaged SGS to verify the information reported. Each supplier reporting via GTS receives a "Supplier Sustainability Summary" report that summarises the overall sustainable sourcing percentage achieved by the supplier based on data provided. These reports facilitate subsequent direct engagement and discussions with Unilever to identify gaps and develop strategies to reach our 100% target.

**Target reference number**

Target 2

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Type of target**

Third-party certification

**Description of target**

Unilever uses third party certification as a target given FSC and PEFC's strong standards and implementation around forest management - including requirements on no deforestation and no conversion, entry of controlled fiber sources, physical

segregation from uncontrolled sources and chain of custody of ownership and traceability back to forest origins.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point**

**Third-party certification scheme**

FSC Forest Management certification  
 FSC Chain of Custody  
 FSC Controlled Wood  
 FSC Recycled  
 PEFC Chain of Custody

**Start year**

2010

**Target year**

2023

**Quantitative metric**

**Target (number)**

**Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

92.6

**Please explain**

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass. Our Sustainable Paper and Board (P&B) Packaging Policy supported market transformation by working with key suppliers & the industry to halt deforestation, promote best practices in sustainable forest & pulp plantation management, and drive positive economic & social impact on people and communities. This Policy is now embedded in our new cross commodity People & Nature Policy (2020). We buy paper packaging that comes either from well-managed forests certified as FSC or PEFC or from recycled material. Sometimes we need to source virgin P&B – for example because of safety regulations – and when we do, we buy from certified sources with a full chain of custody. Unilever Sustainable Sourcing Assurance team conducted a rigorous benchmarking of fiber standards to our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) criteria & has also written an internal report comparing FSC and PEFC to illustrate key similarities and differences to internal procurement stakeholders. Based on these



reviews, FSC and PEFC are third-party standards deemed to meet or exceed our Sustainable Agriculture Code requirements for sustainable sourcing. In 2020, 98% of the directly-purchased P&B packaging materials we used were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. We also decreased the amount of recycled fiber without chain of custody from 21% to 5.5%, advancing to 92.6% total chain of custody against our commitment to reach 100% coverage by 2020.

### **Target reference number**

Target 3

### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Type of target**

Assess and/or verify compliance

### **Description of target**

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing of key agriculture & forestry materials remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass, including wood fiber. We assess & verify the fiber composition of our products annually to ensure the recycled % is on track with our target.

There are 2 parts to our main paper & board (P&B) sourcing target. Part of our target is to source our packaging from certified sustainably managed forests, & part is to source from recycled material, both by the end of 2020 and continuing onwards as part of the new Unilever Compass. Target 3 for Timber is focused on our target to assess and/or verify compliance with our policy. We only accept recycled fibre products when they come from certified sources (with full chain of custody).

### **Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

### **Traceability point**

### **Third-party certification scheme**

### **Start year**

2010

### **Target year**

2020

### **Quantitative metric**

### **Target (number)**

**Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

100

**Please explain**

All of our suppliers are involved in our annual verification audit for establishing high confidence, statistically significant estimates of policy compliance by way of delivery of certified materials. All suppliers are part of the pool from which a randomized, stratified and volume weighted sample is taken to provide further evidence of compliance to the third party auditor. This sample is used to extrapolate overall compliance of suppliers and thus volumes with greater than 95% confidence.

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**Target reference number**

Target 4

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Type of target**

Third-party certification

**Description of target**

Responsible & sustainable sourcing is fundamental for driving sustainability throughout our supply chain, from the largest commodity suppliers to smallholder farmers. It involves raising the standard of agricultural practices to drive social, economic & environmental improvements. Our commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass. This means sourcing 100% physically certified volumes for palm oil, palm kernel oil & palm derivatives. This is part of our People and Nature Policy which states direct suppliers must maintain an effective and appropriate chain of custody from oil palm plantation to Unilever's manufacturing facilities and/or Unilever's third party manufacturer's facilities. 3rd-party certification standards like RSPO are one means to independently verify good agricultural practices & a chain of custody to ensure we meet our deforestation & conversion-free target by 2023.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point****Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO producer/grower certification  
RSPO Segregated  
RSPO Mass Balance

**Start year**

2009

**Target year**

2023

**Quantitative metric****Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

99.6

**Please explain**

Unilever is one of the biggest consumer goods manufacturing (CGM) buyers of physically RSPO certified materials, with our certified volumes representing 12.7% of the CGM's total physically certified demand. Building on our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (2010-2020), our Unilever Compass (2020) continues to set a goal for 100% sustainable sourcing of our key agricultural crops, including palm. We have been purchasing RSPO-certified materials since 2009. In 2020, 99.6%, (800,268 metric tonnes), of our palm core volumes were RSPO certified – 92.2% MB, 2.1% SG and 5.3% independent smallholder credits. In 2020, Unilever was the largest buyer of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 43,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-credits from 37 smallholder groups, directly benefiting over 8,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia & Thailand. This represents 61% of the total number of RSPO-certified IS and collectively these IS groups manage 83% of the total area of land that is RSPO certified under IS. We source 100% RSPO-SG palm materials for Europe & Australia for our foods businesses & are sourcing RSPO certified MB volumes for our global markets. To increase sustainable oil palm production, Unilever has pioneered and made a financial investment in five major oil palm producing jurisdictions - North Sumatra, Riau, Aceh, Central Kalimantan & Sabah. For example, the project in Sabah is endorsed by RSPO and contributes to the RSPO jurisdictional certification process, directly supporting RSPO certification of minimally 60,000 hectares of oil palm plantations. We have 7 programs with partners such as Conservation International, Daemeter & INOBU, involving over 9000 IS across Indonesia and Malaysia. These programs include elements of training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and NDPE principles, mapping, facilitation of access to goods and services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial and technical support) and certification. Despite challenges due to COVID in 2020, over 50% of smallholders in these programs received training, with almost 2,000 smallholders expected to be certified by 2021 Q2, increasing supply of certified materials available to our direct suppliers in program regions & to our own refining facility in North Sumatra (Unilever Oleochemicals Indonesia).

**Target reference number**

Target 5

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Type of target**

Traceability

**Description of target**

Via our People and Nature Policy, we require that Direct Suppliers have and share with Unilever data from traceability systems that can establish a link to the land from which the materials originate and ensure a chain of custody is in place, so that compliance with our Policy can be monitored and assured. Visibility of the supply chain (traceability) through to the smallest supplier will radically improve our knowledge of what is happening on the ground: we can monitor land use, manage risks and direct investment into sustainability activities. We use survey-based data collection, and we are investing in satellite, geolocation, blockchain and AI, working with major tech firms and innovative start-ups to build new approaches to monitoring and traceability, extending from mill to plantation.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point**

Mill

**Third-party certification scheme**

**Start year**

2013

**Target year**

2023

**Quantitative metric**

**Target (number)**

**Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

99

**Please explain**

Since 2016, we have partnered Rainforest Alliance (RA) to capture our suppliers' deforestation-free commitments, sustainability implementation, & traceability information using a custom questionnaire, together with PalmTrace information. We collect this data on a six-monthly basis. We also work with Orbital Insights on geolocation capability to increase traceability from plantation to mill, enabling identification of deforestation risks in our supply chain. Our People and Nature Policy, via requirements embedded in supplier contracts asks all suppliers to provide traceability information from Unilever factories to secondary processing, mills and plantations. Suppliers are also required to compile spatial data of their supply base to disclose to Unilever, on a six-monthly basis via our data collection tools. In 2020, we were 99% traceable to mill, with visibility of more than 1613 mills in our supply chain. We contribute to Universal Mill List developed by WRI, RA, Proforest and Daemeter, to ease & improve accuracy of reporting, with a single, harmonized set of publicly available information. Mill locations data enables us to identify and manage deforestation risks. In 2020, we worked with Descartes Labs to build geospatial data layers which we pair with our traceability data in our deforestation monitoring system. This system provides near real-time prioritised & accurate deforestation alerts which enable better & faster supply chain management. We partnered Earthqualizer (EQ) to monitor oil palm concessions in our supply chain through a regular 'Deforestation and Burnt Area Monitoring Report', which enables a better understanding of our palm volumes' origins & companies' People & Nature Policy compliance. In 2020, we partnered with Google to combine the power of cloud computing with Google Earth's satellite imagery capabilities for better detection of deforestation. We are also working with Orbital Insight to increase traceability from plantation to mill, to better identify deforestation risks in our supply chain.

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### Target reference number

Target 6

### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Type of target

Engagement with smallholders

### Description of target

Under our new Unilever Compass strategy, we committed to ensuring that everyone who directly provides goods and services to the company earns at least a living wage or income by 2030. The objective of our smallholder programmes is to increase profitability and incomes for farmers by improving the sustainability of farming practices, professionalising smallholder farming business and promoting RSPO certification. We interact with smallholders through credit-purchases, our independent mill program, and ground-level projects supported by Unilever and implemented by our partners. We believe that combining certification efforts with low-risk sourcing, traceability and technology to enable smallholder inclusion will help us create a deforestation-free supply chain.

### Linked commitment

Social commitments

**Traceability point**

**Third-party certification scheme**

**Start year**

2011

**Target year**

2030

**Quantitative metric**

**Target (number)**

25,000

**Target (%)**

**% of target achieved**

69

**Please explain**

We are investing in growing the number of certified farmers, farmer groups and the volume of certified oil palm fruit in the global market. Our Compass Goal is to empower smallholders with a living income, by increasing profitability through climate-resilient, sustainable farming practices, professionalising smallholder farming business & promoting RSPO certification. Our smallholder programmes unite traditional extension approaches and digital technology to monitor, analyse and change farming practices for improved sustainability and profitability. These programmes include elements of training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and NDPE principles, mapping, facilitation of access to goods and services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial and technical support) and certification. We have seven programmes with various partners such as Conservation International, Daemeter and INOBU, involving over 9000 smallholders across Indonesia and Malaysia. We continue to invest in partnerships that enable us to increase the scale of our projects with farmers. We directly incentivise and support the livelihoods of independent smallholders through the purchase of RSPO Independent Smallholder (IS) credits. Unilever has consistently been one of the largest buyers of RSPO IS credits since 2017. In 2020, we were the largest buyer of RSPO IS credits, purchasing over 43,000 tonnes of RSPO IS credits from 37 smallholder groups, directly benefiting over 8,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia & Thailand. This represents over 60% of the total number of RSPO-certified IS and collectively these IS groups manage over 80% of the total area of land that is RSPO certified under IS. One of the IS groups we purchased from, KUD Tani Subur in Central Kalimantan, used the premiums

received to provide basic food items such as rice and free agricultural inputs, including fertiliser, to surrounding communities that were affected by COVID-19.

**Target reference number**

Target 7

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Type of target**

Third-party certification

**Description of target**

Responsible and sustainable sourcing is a cornerstone of our approach to drive sustainability throughout our supply chain. It involves raising the standard of agricultural practices to drive social, economic, and environmental improvements. Our Unilever Compass sets out to continue 100% sustainable sourcing of our key agricultural crops, which includes soy. This is included in our People & Nature Policy which mandates direct suppliers to maintain an effective and appropriate chain of custody from the soy origins to Unilever's manufacturing facilities and/or Unilever's third party manufacturer's facilities. Third party certification standards, like RTRS or ProTerra, are one means by which to independently verify good agricultural practice and a chain of custody to ensure we meet our deforestation and conversion-free commitment by 2023.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point**

**Third-party certification scheme**

RTRS (any type)  
 RTRS Production  
 RTRS Segregated  
 RTRS Mass Balance  
 RTRS Credits  
 ProTerra certification  
 International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)  
 Other, please specify  
 Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC), US SSAP + FtM FPC

**Start year**

2011

**Target year**

2023

**Quantitative metric****Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

100

**Please explain**

Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) defines our requirements for sustainably sourced materials. It covers the requirement for no conversion & no deforestation, among other environmental, social & economic criteria. We are committed to working with the industry to drive change, so we benchmark the SAC against recognized certifications used by the industry to define which 3rd party certifications are equivalent. Industry standards considered equivalent to the SAC may have a global scope or regional scope, depending on the specific challenges the standards aim to address, but they all require that soybean production is deforestation or conversion-free. Origins of our soybean oil in 2020 were US, Canada, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Ukraine and the European Soy Producing Countries. For US soy, we recognize the US Soybean Sustainable Protocol (US SSAP) in combination with the Field to Market Fieldprint calculator (FtM FPC) and other programs as equivalent to our SAC. The key challenges identified in the US Mid-West are soil health & water quality due to unsustainable farming practices such as heavy use of agricultural inputs. To address this, we developed an impact program promoting the use of cover crops to improve soil health & water quality. The combination of US SSAP, FtM & the impact approach allows us to ensure farmers in our program comply with our SAC & regenerative agriculture principles (RAPs). For Brazilian soy, RTRS is our key standard to ensure deforestation & conversion-free soy for GMO soy & Pro-Terra for non-GMO soy. We have set up an RTRS certification program in the Brazilian Cerrado with a group of 30+ farmers producing enough responsible soy to cover UL footprint for the local market. By having the possibility of using different regional standards, we ensure compliance to our People and Nature Policy and Unilever SAC, while still providing suppliers with flexibility to meet these standards & support sustainable sourcing initiatives. In 2020, 100% of our soy oil was sourced sustainably via RTRS Certification, Pro-Terra Certification, ISCC & US SSAP with FtM FPC plus an impact program.

**Target reference number**

Target 8

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Type of target**



## Traceability

**Description of target**

Via our People and Nature Policy we require that Direct Suppliers have and share with Unilever data from traceability systems that can establish a link to the land from which the materials originate and ensure a chain of custody is in place, so that compliance with our Policy can be monitored and assured. Since 2019, we have partnered with Proforest to conduct supplier traceability assessments for all our direct suppliers of Soybean Oil.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point**

Mill

**Third-party certification scheme****Start year**

2010

**Target year**

2023

**Quantitative metric****Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

97

**Please explain**

Many soy producing countries have rampant deforestation & habitat conversion. In Brazil, conversion rates vary by municipality & are not isolated to a specific region of the country. We need to gain transparency of where suppliers are sourcing soybeans from, to adequately assess risk exposure & take action. In 2019, we commissioned Proforest and Sourcemap an assessment of traceability and deforestation risk exposure. This project followed a three-step process, of (1) designing and implementing survey with suppliers to gather data on the flow of beans through each supply chain; (2) categorizing, scoring and visualising information in dashboards and maps; and (3) engaging suppliers to identify and agree to approaches to facilitate the delivery of deforestation-free beans to Unilever. In 2020, we engaged soy suppliers to find low risk of deforestation solutions. We then conducted a traceability assessment in 2021 to

quantify the results of our efforts to deliver our deforestation-free commitments. The 2019 assessment found that 93% of Unilever's volumes are traceable to country of origin. Since this assessment, we have moved swiftly to address forest-risk exposure. In 2020, we worked with suppliers on solutions that include moving sourcing from high to low-risk origins in long supply chains & sourcing segregated certified soybean oil in high-risk origins. As a result, we shifted 400,000MT of soy sourcing from high-risk areas to lands with a low risk of deforestation in 12 different markets, representing 93% of our soy volumes. For the remaining gap, we are working with our key supplier in Brazil on bespoke verified deforestation-free solution. Our new Proforest traceability assessment found 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill & 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level & 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will further focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries to aid decision making around risk exposure and action.

**Target reference number**

Target 9

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Type of target**

Engagement with direct suppliers

**Description of target**

Our People and Nature Policy is to be implemented across all Direct Suppliers for In-Scope Materials in Unilever's supply chain, including soy. Our target is to engage with 100% of direct suppliers of Soybean Oil to share our request for deforestation and conversion free soy, to assess their existing soybean oil sourcing and deforestation risk, and to agree on low-risk sourcing solutions.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point**
**Third-party certification scheme**
**Start year**

2020

**Target year**

2023

**Quantitative metric****Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

100

**Please explain**

Following our new Unilever Compass commitment to a deforestation-free soy supply chain by 2023, we mapped 100% of our direct suppliers of soybean oil by using our sustainable sourcing reporting system. We then conducted engagements with each supplier to share our commitment to no deforestation and conversion and to ask for deforestation and conversion-free soybean oil. These engagements were co-led by the procurement portfolio and the sustainable sourcing team. We conducted rigorous assessments on our suppliers to identify their own commitments, targets and progress on this matter. We also evaluated the deforestation risk in our supply chains, and we agreed on sourcing from low-risk origins or from fully segregated certified sources for over 93% of our soybean oil portfolio. These agreements were embedded in contractual clauses in suppliers' contracts. We currently continue to engage with our suppliers to develop solutions for the remaining 7% of our soybean oil volumes. As a next step, we will be implementing independent verification audits to ensure that our soybean oil supply chain is verified deforestation free.

**Target reference number**

Target 10

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Type of target**

Third-party certification

**Description of target**

Responsible and sustainable sourcing is a cornerstone of our approach to drive sustainability throughout our supply chain, from the largest commodity suppliers to smallholder farmers. It involves raising the standard of agricultural practices to drive social, economic, and environmental improvements. Our Unilever Compass sets out to continue 100% sustainable sourcing of our key agricultural crops, which includes cocoa. This means sourcing 100% of our cocoa volumes sustainably, through SAC or an equivalent certification standard or sustainability programme such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

### Traceability point

### Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard, Fairtrade

### Start year

2010

### Target year

2023

### Quantitative metric

### Target (number)

### Target (%)

100

### % of target achieved

100

### Please explain

Cocoa is one of our priority crops and it's essential to Magnum, our biggest ice cream brand which is on sale in 52 countries. We buy certified materials in accordance with recognized sustainability standards that are equivalent or exceed the requirements of Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code, namely Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade. We work with suppliers through these long-standing certification schemes to help manage risk and to audit our suppliers to monitor compliance with our no deforestation commitments. RA and Fairtrade promotes ecosystem conservation, worker rights (including the prohibition of child labour), safety and wildlife protection. It also covers topics such as water and soil conservation, agrochemical reduction, decent housing, legal wages and contracts for workers. These standards help improve productivity through sustainable agricultural practices, ensuring that sustainable cocoa farming supports farmers and their communities. Preparation for certification can play an important role in capacity-building for cocoa farmers and, in addition to this, we also deliver impact programmes to improve farmer livelihoods. Ben & Jerry's worked with suppliers to achieve Fairtrade Certification for all its cocoa by 2014. By 2020, over 99% of the cocoa we needed for Magnum was from Rainforest Alliance Certified farms, and 100% of all other cocoa we use was sustainably sourced.

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### Target reference number

Target 11

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Type of target**

Traceability

**Description of target**

We are committed to strengthening supply chain mapping, with the end goal of effective and cost-efficient traceability at the farm-level. Unilever needs to be able to monitor the origin of the cocoa that we buy in order to comply with our commitment to not source any cocoa that is grown illegally – and we are working with the industry to develop the framework and tools to make this happen. It is important to ensure a uniform approach that applies equally to international and national traders, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire where the local traders (traitants and pisteurs) have been identified as the primary direct buyers of cocoa from protected areas.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point**

Farm

**Third-party certification scheme****Start year**

2018

**Target year**

2023

**Quantitative metric****Target (number)**

6,000

**Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

92

**Please explain**

Unilever publicly commits to no sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through the traceable direct sourcing programmes of our Tier 1 suppliers. As a Cocoa & Forests Initiative signatory, we have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa,

and to work with Industry/Government to ensure an effective national framework for traceability encompassing all traders in the supply chain. This will enable us to better define deforestation risk, and to identify issues on the ground that require remediation. Once the mapping of our dedicated farmers in Côte d'Ivoire is complete, and a differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for the current Classified Forests is developed, we will be able to firm up a progressive strategy based on findings, a prescribed timeline and key roles and responsibilities specified in the land use plans. This process requires inputs from the government currently finalizing the operational decrees that provide further guidance on the new forest policies, which will further inform our remediation and investments. We are hoping to be in a position to update this information in mid-2021. We conducted farm mapping via Tier 1 supply chain partners to identify cocoa farm boundaries polygon data to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests. We also conducted deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas. We use geospatial risk assessment combined satellite imagery and other geographical information to identify where deforestation is or is likely to occur based on land cover and recent land cover changes. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering forest management and land-use are being developed and will be publicly disclosed. In 2020, over 92% (24,797 farm plots) of our direct cocoa supply chain had been mapped, via our suppliers, to improve traceability and better understand where our cocoa comes from. 88% of directly sourced cocoa is traceable from farm to first purchase point. We also published a full list of our Tier 1 and 2 direct cocoa suppliers publicly in March 2020.

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**Target reference number**

Target 12

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Type of target**

Other, please specify

Remediation with smallholders

**Description of target**

We work with smallholders to help them build their resilience to market shocks and fluctuations by helping them sustainably increase their yields and find additional sources of income. For many cocoa farmers, lack of access to training and other services results in poor yields, which in turn can lead to farmers switching crops or leaving farming and moving to urban centres in search of better jobs. Building resilience among smallholder farmers extends beyond supporting improvements in their agricultural practices. A holistic approach that aims to address the wider challenges they face is essential – and will play a crucial part in securing our supplies for the future.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point****Third-party certification scheme****Start year**

2018

**Target year**

2025

**Quantitative metric**

Absolute number

**Target (number)**

6,000

**Target (%)****% of target achieved**

50

**Please explain**

Productivity enhancements in cocoa are closely linked to improved livelihoods, reducing deforestation and conversion risks due to expansion of planting area. We are committed to promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa to grow “more cocoa on less land” through the provision of training in good agricultural practices, the subsidization of inputs, and the development and capacity building of farmers’ organizations which are critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development. Lack of access to training and other services results in poor yields, which can lead to farmers switching crops or abandoning farms for urban jobs. Additionally, gender empowerment and income diversification help cocoa farmers build resilience to market shocks and fluctuations. Helping farmers diversify their crops – thereby boosting their income – helps provide financial security and secure land tenure. This is important as farmers are less likely to have to resort to illegally deforesting more land to support their families. In Côte d'Ivoire, we run impact programmes with partners to support cocoa smallholders. We aim to reach 6,000 farmers with income diversification programmes and opportunities by 2025. These pilots to test income diversification strategies and entrepreneurship and focused on women empowerment, have reached over 3,000 farmers. To date, via our suppliers, we have trained 18,697 farmers to comply with RA Certification requirements. We also supported the assessment of the development needs for twenty farmers’ groups and the ad-hoc support in developing improvement plans such as the provision of cooperative management training and the finance of transportation. We recognize the importance of access to financial mechanisms for farmers to enable them to invest in their farms and diversify their incomes. Specifically, we are promoting access to saving and credit, including the establishment of Village

Loans and Savings Associations for over 3,500 farmers. Our recent project in southern Côte d'Ivoire helped 448 smallholder cocoa farmers grow maize as well as cocoa during 2019. It aimed to make smallholders more resilient, with a particular focus on women farmers. Despite severe droughts during the project, yields of maize were higher than on control fields – and 79% of the farmers reported that they were positive about their maize harvest.

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**Target reference number**

Target 13

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Type of target**

Engagement with direct suppliers

**Description of target**

Our People and Nature Policy (2020) sets requirements for all Direct Suppliers for In-Scope Materials in Unilever's supply chain, including Palm. Our target is to engage with 100% of direct suppliers of Palm oil & palm derivatives with clear requirements for deforestation and conversion free palm, to ensure suppliers have traceability to sourcing origins and they monitor and manage deforestation risk, and that we have mutual agreement on policy compliant sourcing solutions.

As Unilever aims for a deforestation and conversion-free palm supply chain by 2023, working closely with all our suppliers is crucial. Suppliers are directly responsible for managing their own operations and supply chain, including their third party suppliers, and for ensuring that the agricultural origin is deforestation free.

**Linked commitment**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Traceability point****Third-party certification scheme****Start year**

2020

**Target year**

2023

**Quantitative metric****Target (number)**



**Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

100

**Please explain**

Our People & Nature Policy requires all direct suppliers, their supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to the four principles. In 2020, we engaged with all (100%) of our palm suppliers to communicate the new People & Nature Policy requirements. We have engaged all 539 of our palm suppliers to ensure their compliance with sustainable standards through procuring 100% RSPO-certified palm volumes in 2020. To meet Principle 1 – no deforestation & conversion, we have engaged suppliers to begin to consolidate of the number of 3rd-party palm mills from 1600 globally to 500, mainly in Indonesia and Malaysia. We embed our Policy requirements in supplier contracts, resulting in approx 70% of our palm oil sourced with additional contractual controls on deforestation and conversion by Q4 2020. To fulfil Policy Principle (3) Transparency and traceability, we engage suppliers on a six-monthly basis to provide traceability information annually through Rainforest Alliance (RA). Finally, the Policy requires independent verification of their compliance and remediation of non-compliance/breaches within a Suppliers corporate group operations and third-party supply chains. When we detect non-compliance we engage suppliers in verification and in addressing/ remediating that non-compliance.

**F6.2****(F6.2) Do you have traceability system(s) in place to track and monitor the origin of your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	Yes	Our People and Nature Policy requires all suppliers to provide traceability information to a level defined by the specific country level risk – including mill names & GPS coordinates. Suppliers are also strongly encouraged to identify & compile spatial data of natural ecosystems at risk of deforestation or conversion in our supply chains. We use GTS System to collect supplier data quarterly via custom questionnaires on paper & board (P&B) materials delivered	Not applicable	

		<p>to Unilever, as per our policy requirement. One of the data attributes is the country of origin of the embedded fiber. In 2020, we also used GTS to collect additional origin data focused on suppliers handling “controlled wood” that previously resisted disclosure. We are expanding the scope of this assessment to include pulp mills to complement our understanding of sub-national sourcing and origination based on knowledge of countries’ wood fiber production regions. This enhances our ability to track and monitor origins of wood fibre and the sustainability of local forest management. Example: In 2020 we fully adopted the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform for global scale risk analysis that incorporates new datasets &amp; enables greater visibility than GFW. We used GEE to conduct geospatial analyses of wood producing regions in key forest risk jurisdictions like Riau, Indonesia &amp; Parana, Brazil, to help us understand landcover dynamics in key areas and enable ongoing geospatial monitoring of wood origins.</p>		
Palm oil	Yes	<p>On an ongoing basis since 2016, we have partnered Rainforest Alliance (RA) to capture suppliers’ traceability data and information about their NDPE Policy &amp; sustainability implementation, via a six-monthly questionnaire, which is combined with PalmTrace data. In 2020, we were 99% traceable to mill, with visibility of more</p>	<p>Other, please specify Non-core volumes</p>	<p>Non-core volumes refer to derivatives of palm fatty acid distillates, which are by-products of the refining process, and tail ingredients. Tail ingredients represent very small volumes in our products (2% of total annual volume) and given our footprint and our sourcing of these by-products compared</p>

	<p>than 1600 mills in our extended supply chain. Our People and Nature Policy, via requirements embedded in supplier contracts, asks all suppliers to provide traceability information from Unilever factories to secondary processing, mills and plantations. Suppliers are also required to compile spatial data of their supply base to disclose to Unilever, on a six-monthly basis via our data collection tools. In 2020, we invested in building our capacity to use satellite data, geolocation tools, &amp; blockchain as new approaches to monitoring &amp; traceability from mill to plantation. We work with partners, including Earthqualizer (EQ), World Resources Institute (WRI), Google (Google Earth Engine), NGIS, Descartes Labs &amp; Orbital Insights to utilise industry data &amp; build bespoke tools for improved traceability &amp; analysis to enhance monitoring &amp; response to environmental &amp; social risks in our palm supply chain. In 2020, we worked with Orbital Insights on anonymised geolocation-tracking capability to increase traceability from plantation to mill, enabling identification of deforestation risks in our supply chain. We access anonymised geolocation data for inferred traceability on the OrbitalGo platform. In 2020, we worked with Descartes Labs to build geospatial data layers on palm and forests which we pair with our traceability data in our own deforestation monitoring platform. This</p>	<p>with palm oil, palm kernel oil and their derivatives, our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. We are also reducing our consumption of these by-products from 2020. Due to these reasons, by-products and tail ingredients are excluded, summing to around 14% of the total volume we purchase annually.</p>
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		<p>system provides near real-time prioritised &amp; accurate deforestation alerts which enable better &amp; faster monitoring &amp; supply chain management. We ask EQ to monitor oil palm concessions in our supply chain through a regular 'Deforestation and Burnt Area Monitoring Report'. In 2020, we partnered Google to combine the power of cloud computing with Google Earth's satellite imagery capabilities for better detection of deforestation &amp; prioritise areas of urgent forests or habitats protection.</p>		
Soy	Yes	<p>We use satellite data, geolocation, blockchain &amp; AI to build new monitoring &amp; traceability approaches, extending from mill to municipality of origin and soy farm. We work with various partners, including Proforest, Google (Google Earth Engine), NGIS, &amp; Orbital Insights to utilise industry data &amp; build bespoke tools for improved traceability &amp; analysis to enhance monitoring &amp; response towards environmental &amp; social risks in our soybean oil supply chain. Since 2019, we have partnered Proforest to capture our suppliers' soybean origins, sustainability implementation and deforestation risk using a custom questionnaire. Our People and Nature Policy requires all suppliers to provide traceability information to a level defined by the specific country risk. In high-risk countries, traceability to the farm level is required in order to be able to</p>	<p>Other, please specify Non-core volumes</p>	<p>Non-core volumes of soy are spread across various materials sourced by Unilever that may contain non-material amounts of soy (e.g. confectionary items, condiments, sauces). Non-core volumes represent 3% of our total direct soy use.</p>

		<p>monitor and verify compliance with our Policy. In 2020, we were 97% traceable to mill and 96% traceable to the country of origin of the soybean (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). In 2020, we partnered Google to combine the power of cloud computing with Google Earth's satellite imagery capabilities for better detection of deforestation &amp; prioritise areas of urgent forests or habitats protection. We are also working with Orbital Insights to increase traceability from mill to municipality and farm of origin, which will empower us to better identify deforestation risks in our supply chain.</p>		
Other - Cocoa	Yes	<p>Unilever maintains long-term relationships with dedicated cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire through our suppliers. We publicly commit to no sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through the traceable direct sourcing programs of our Tier 1 suppliers. We conducted farm mapping via Tier 1 supply chain partners to identify cocoa farm boundaries polygon data to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests. We also conducted deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas. We use geospatial risk assessment combined satellite imagery and other geographical information to identify where deforestation is or is likely to occur based on</p>	Not applicable	

		land cover and recent land cover changes. Over 92% (24,797 farm plots) of our direct cocoa supply chain has been mapped, via our suppliers, to improve traceability and better understand where our cocoa comes from. This will enable us to better define deforestation risk, and to identify issues on the ground that require remediation. 88% of directly sourced cocoa is traceable from farm to first purchase point. In March 2020, we published a full list of our Tier 1 and 2 direct cocoa suppliers publicly.		
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## F6.2a

**(F6.2a) Provide details on the level of traceability your organization has for its disclosed commodity(ies).**

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Timber products	Country	92.6
Palm oil	Mill	99
Soy	Mill	97
Other - Cocoa	Farm	92
Timber products	Not traceable	7.4
Palm oil	Not traceable	1
Soy	Country	3
Other - Cocoa	Country	8

## F6.3

**(F6.3) Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	Yes	92.6
Palm oil	Yes	99.6

Soy	Yes	100
Other - Cocoa	Yes	100

## F6.3a

**(F6.3a) Provide a detailed breakdown of the volume and percentage of your production and/or consumption by certification scheme.**

### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Segregated

### Chain-of-custody model used

### % of total production/consumption volume certified

2.1

### Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

Refined palm oil

### Volume of production/ consumption certified

18,991

### Metric for volume

Metric tons

### Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

### Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). In 2020, 99.6%, or 800,268 metric tonnes, of Unilever's palm core volumes were RSPO certified – 92.2% MB, 2.1% SG and 5.3% independent smallholder credits (RSPO IS-credits). Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2019-20 indicates that we manage & restrict palm sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the RSPO standard and can consistently supply certified volumes to Unilever. In 2020, Unilever was the largest buyer of RSPO independent smallholder (IS)-credits, purchasing over 43,000 tonnes from 37 smallholder groups, a

7.5% increase from 2019. We secured volume in 2020 by guaranteeing smallholders the purchase of their credits before certification renewal, which was delayed due to COVID-19. Our purchases benefit over 8,000 independent smallholder farmers located across Indonesia and Thailand, representing 61% of the total number of RSPO-certified independent smallholders at point of writing. Collectively these independent smallholder groups manage 83% of the total area of land that is RSPO certified under independent smallholders.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO Mass Balance

### **Chain-of-custody model used**

### **% of total production/consumption volume certified**

92.2

### **Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)  
 Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)  
 Refined palm oil  
 Palm oil derivatives  
 Palm kernel oil derivatives

### **Volume of production/ consumption certified**

757,523

### **Metric for volume**

Metric tons

### **Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

### **Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). In 2020, 99.6%, or 800,268 metric tonnes, of Unilever's palm core volumes were RSPO certified – 92.2% MB, 2.1% SG and 5.3% independent smallholder credits (RSPO IS-credits). Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2019-20 indicates that we manage & restrict palm sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the RSPO standard and can consistently supply certified volumes to Unilever. In 2020, Unilever was the largest buyer of RSPO independent smallholder (IS)-credits, purchasing over 43,000 tonnes from 37 smallholder groups, a



7.5% increase from 2019. We secured volume in 2020 by guaranteeing smallholders the purchase of their credits before certification renewal, which was delayed due to COVID-19. Our purchases benefit over 8,000 independent smallholder farmers located across Indonesia and Thailand, representing 61% of the total number of RSPO-certified independent smallholders at point of writing. Collectively these independent smallholder groups manage 83% of the total area of land that is RSPO certified under independent smallholders.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO producer/grower certification

### **Chain-of-custody model used**

### **% of total production/consumption volume certified**

5.3

### **Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

### **Volume of production/ consumption certified**

42,265

### **Metric for volume**

Metric tons

### **Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

### **Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). In 2020, 99.6%, or 800,268 metric tonnes, of Unilever's palm core volumes were RSPO certified – 92.2% MB, 2.1% SG and 5.3% independent smallholder credits (RSPO IS-credits). Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2019-20 indicates that we manage & restrict palm sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the RSPO standard and can consistently supply certified volumes to Unilever. In 2020, Unilever was the largest buyer of RSPO independent smallholder (IS)-credits, purchasing over 43,000 tonnes from 37 smallholder groups, a 7.5% increase from 2019. We secured volume in 2020 by guaranteeing smallholders the purchase of their credits before certification renewal, which was delayed due to COVID-19. Our purchases benefit over 8,000 independent smallholder farmers located across

Indonesia and Thailand, representing 61% of the total number of RSPO-certified independent smallholders at point of writing. Collectively these independent smallholder groups manage 83% of the total area of land that is RSPO certified under independent smallholders.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Third-party certification scheme**

FSC Forest Management certification

### **Chain-of-custody model used**

### **% of total production/consumption volume certified**

44

### **Form of commodity**

Paper  
Boards, plywood, engineered wood  
Primary packaging  
Secondary packaging  
Tertiary packaging

### **Volume of production/ consumption certified**

406,675

### **Metric for volume**

Metric tons

### **Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

### **Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as FSC and PEFC. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture and production, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 98% of the directly-purchased paper & board (P&B) packaging materials we used were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. Of this, 44% were sourced via FSC Forest Management certification. Of this global volume, 57.4% was in folding cartons, aseptic packaging and ice cream pots (primary packaging), 39.1% was in customer packaging (secondary and tertiary packaging) and 0.7% was in POS displays. Maintaining this top-line level of certified sourcing from 2019-20 indicates that we manage & restrict P&B sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the standards. In 2020, we engaged with both FSC and

PEFC to understand the steps they are each taking to enhance the integrity and assurance of their third party certification schemes. Specifically, we initiated a collaborative engagement with FSC on the use of technology in monitoring forests that are covered by or adjacent to FSC certification, including use of blockchain and satellite data to map different forest cover classes and their HCV/HCS status as well as to capture the flows of bulk pulp in complex packaging supply chains.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Third-party certification scheme**

FSC Recycled

### **Chain-of-custody model used**

### **% of total production/consumption volume certified**

35.8

### **Form of commodity**

Paper  
Boards, plywood, engineered wood  
Primary packaging  
Secondary packaging  
Tertiary packaging

### **Volume of production/ consumption certified**

330,737

### **Metric for volume**

Metric tons

### **Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

### **Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as FSC and PEFC. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture and production, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 98% of the directly-purchased paper & board (P&B) packaging materials we used were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. Of this, 35.8% were sourced via FSC Recycled certification scheme. Of this global volume, 49.9% was in primary packaging and 49.9% was in secondary and tertiary packaging. Maintaining this top-line level of certified sourcing from 2019-20 indicates that we manage & restrict P&B sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance

with the standards. In 2020 we contacted and engaged with both FSC and PEFC to understand the steps they are each taking to enhance the integrity and assurance of their third party certification schemes. Specifically, we initiated a collaborative engagement with FSC on the use of technology in monitoring supply chains that are covered by or adjacent to FSC certification, including use of blockchain to capture the flows of bulk pulp in complex recycled packaging supply chains.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Third-party certification scheme**

PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

### **Chain-of-custody model used**

### **% of total production/consumption volume certified**

12.8

### **Form of commodity**

Paper

Boards, plywood, engineered wood

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Tertiary packaging

### **Volume of production/ consumption certified**

118,230

### **Metric for volume**

Metric tons

### **Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

### **Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as FSC and PEFC. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture and production, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 98% of the directly-purchased paper & board (P&B) packaging materials we used were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. Maintaining this top-line level of certified sourcing from 2019-20 indicates that we manage & restrict P&B sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the standards. Of this, 12.8% were sourced via PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification. Of this global volume, 37.7% was in primary packaging and

56.9% was in secondary and tertiary packaging. In 2020 we contacted and engaged with both FSC and PEFC to understand the steps they are each taking to enhance the integrity and assurance of their third party certification schemes. Specifically, we initiated a collaborative engagement with FSC on the use of technology in monitoring forests that are covered by or adjacent to FSC certification, including use of blockchain and satellite data to map different forest cover classes and their HCV/HCS status as well as to capture the flows of bulk pulp in complex packaging supply chains. The pretext to the collaboration is that the technology would be developed to be accessible to other material standards through the ISEAL Alliance, which includes PEFC.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Third-party certification scheme**

ProTerra certification

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Segregation

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

5.1

**Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

16,107

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as RTRS or ProTerra. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% or roughly 314,000 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 5.1% was ProTerra Segregated, 4.5% was ISCC Plus or EU, 16.4% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 74% was RTRS certificates originated from our own Program in Southern Cerrado, in partnership with Alianza da Terra. This program is in line with our commitment to protect and restore native vegetation and to work on landscapes, by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goias States to certify against the RTRS standard.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Third-party certification scheme**

RTRS Production

**Chain-of-custody model used****% of total production/consumption volume certified**

74

**Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

232,653

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as RTRS or ProTerra. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% or roughly 314,000 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 5.1% was ProTerra Segregated, 4.5% was ISCC Plus or EU, 16.4% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 74% was RTRS certificates originated from our own Program in Southern Cerrado, in partnership with Alianza da Terra. This program is in line with our commitment to protect and restore native vegetation and to work on landscapes, by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goias States to certify against the RTRS standard.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Third-party certification scheme**

International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Mass balance

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

4.5

**Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

13,974

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as RTRS or ProTerra. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% or roughly 314,000 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 5.1% was ProTerra Segregated, 4.5% was ISCC Plus or EU, 16.4% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 74% was RTRS certificates originated from our own Program in Southern Cerrado, in partnership with Alianza da Terra. This program is in line with our commitment to protect and restore native vegetation and to work on landscapes, by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goais States to certify against the RTRS standard.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Third-party certification scheme**

Other, please specify

Own Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Mass balance

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

16.4

**Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

51,440

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as RTRS or ProTerra. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% or roughly 314,000 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 5.1% was ProTerra Segregated, 4.5% was ISCC Plus or EU, 16.4% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 74% was RTRS certificates originated from our own Program in Southern Cerrado, in partnership with Alianza da Terra. This program is in line with our commitment to protect and restore native vegetation and to work on landscapes, by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goias States to certify against the RTRS standard.

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Third-party certification scheme**

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance SAN Standard

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Segregation

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

62.4

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify

Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

30,016

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials



certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Third-party certification scheme**

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance SAN Standard

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Mass balance

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

31

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify

Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

14,884

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Third-party certification scheme**Other, please specify  
Fairtrade**Chain-of-custody model used**

Mass balance

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

6

**Form of commodity**Other, please specify  
Cocoa**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

2,891

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?****Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Third-party certification scheme**Other, please specify  
IFOAM Organic Standards**Chain-of-custody model used**

Segregation

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

0.4

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify

Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

169

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Third-party certification scheme**

Other, please specify

Supplier's own system (Mondelez Cocoa Life)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Mass balance

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

0.3

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify

Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

129

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

**F6.4**

**(F6.4) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you have a system to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments?**

	<b>A system to control, monitor or verify compliance</b>
Timber products	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments
Palm oil	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments
Soy	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments

**F6.4a**

**(F6.4a) Provide details on the system, the approaches used to monitor compliance, the quantitative progress, and the non-compliance protocols, to implement your no conversion and/or deforestation commitment(s).**

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Operational coverage**

Direct operations

Supply chain

**Description of control systems**

Primary control system is certification (FSC/PEFC), which provides assurance that volumes comply with sustainable sourcing & no-deforestation commitments. In 2020, we worked with suppliers to ensure compliance, checking FSC/PEFC Controlled Sources

fibres suppliers have 3rd party certified Due Diligence Systems, aligned with identification & mitigation measures in FSC/PEFC National Risk Assessments. We conduct annual 2nd-party verification with SGS and PWC on a sample of suppliers' volume & certifications for chain of custody & forest management, to reach a 95%+ confidence in our reporting system. We extrapolate & apply this to 100% of our supply base - all volumes & supplier. When non-compliances are found we adjust our volumes according to statistical extrapolation and establish timebound plans for the supplier. We collaborate on geospatial tools for monitoring in wood producing regions to address confounding in public forest maps where natural & planted areas is undifferentiated.

### **Monitoring and verification approach**

Geospatial monitoring tool

Second-party verification

Third-party verification

### **% of total volume in compliance**

100%

### **% of total suppliers in compliance**

100%

### **Response to supplier non-compliance**

Suspend & engage

Exclude

### **Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers**

Developing time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

### **Please explain**

As stipulated in our People & Nature Policy, we identify & manage non-compliance (NC) via our Grievance Procedure which has timebound steps for handling, investigating & resolving NC allegations. Our Policy requires Suppliers remediate causal NC within their corporate group operations and supply chains. For P&B suppliers with "controlled sources" from FSC/PEFC med-to-high risk origins, verification audits assure us that suppliers are Chain of Custody certified to handle controlled wood & the Due Diligence Systems of their suppliers meet Crit.4 of the FSC Controlled Wood Standard and the PEFC equivalent. Where suppliers are non-compliant with the 2nd-party audit, we adjust our volume to reflect this, & the supplier enters into corrective action to ensure vigilance of their suppliers' DDS's or develop an exit strategy for that supplier's materials. Annually, 2nd-party verifier, SGS, reviews the integrity the evidence provided by suppliers to substantiate our quarterly reporting results. A statistician extrapolates the results to cover all volumes and suppliers, then the process is assured by PwC. Minor discrepancies result in statistical adjustments, whereas more significant errors,

especially if appearing to result from intentional manipulation, result in more severe consequences including remediation & suspension of trade. We use geospatial data to understand of deforestation risk, we follow FSC/PEFC guidance and use risk measurement organizations like Maplecroft.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Operational coverage**

Direct operations

Supply chain

### **Description of control systems**

We buy RSPO-certified materials which provides 3rd-party verification & assurance of suppliers compliant with the RSPO standard and partial assurance of policy compliance. Our partner Rainforest Alliance (RA) provides 2nd-party verification of our suppliers' deforestation-free commitments, sustainability implementation, & traceability. With many partners: EQ, WRI, Google Earth Engine, Descartes Labs & Orbital Insights, we utilise industry data & build bespoke tools to monitor & respond to forests risks in our palm supply chain. EQ provides second-party verification on instances of non-compliance detected through our own monitoring (alerts) or grievance reports and support us in identifying risks associated with 200 direct & indirect suppliers, which represents 80-90% of our sourced volumes. We embed our deforestation & conversion free requirements in contracts covering approx. 70% of volume and we will carry-out 3rd-party verification audits of volumes from 2022.

### **Monitoring and verification approach**

Geospatial monitoring tool

Second-party verification

Third-party verification

### **% of total volume in compliance**

91-99%

### **% of total suppliers in compliance**

81-90%

### **Response to supplier non-compliance**

Suspend & engage

Exclude

### **Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers**

Developing time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance  
 Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

### **Please explain**

As stipulated in our People & Nature (P&N) Policy, we identify and manage non-compliance (NC) via our public Grievance Procedure which is a framework that provides timebound steps for handling, investigating & resolving allegations of non-compliance with our Policies. Our P&N Policy requires that our Direct Suppliers remediate causal non-compliance (NC) within their corporate group operations and third-party supply chains, irrespective of the buyer of the materials. For palm suppliers, we have a suspend & engage protocol outlining actions required by suppliers and ramifications for those who disengage or do not remediate. We engage suppliers to address the root causes of NC in their own operations & supply chains & expect them to implement a transparent remediation plan, with clear timelines and milestones, that is appropriate to the severity of the NC. Based on our re-engagement protocol, these suppliers need to fulfil requirements & show compliance with our Policies to be reinstated. Suppliers who are unwilling or unable to comply with our Policies are subject to purchase suspension or delisting. In addition, RSPO certified suppliers are subject to the RSPO Grievance Mechanism and Complaints Panel. Example: we stopped issuing new POs for a supplier buying from Felda (3rd party) between 2018-2019, due to environmental and social NC within Felda's operations. In 2020, we suspended 158 palm oil suppliers, full list on our website.

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### **Forest risk commodity**

Soy

### **Operational coverage**

Supply chain

### **Description of control systems**

100% of soybean oil is monitored for compliance with our deforestation free commitment. We embed our requirements for deforestation free soy in contractual commitments with soybean oil suppliers and we partner with Proforest to capture our suppliers' soy origins and traceability information (second party verification). Such information provides us the basis for the monitoring & response system of implementing & ensuring compliance with our People and Nature Policy. We have various geospatial monitoring partners e.g. Google Earth Engine, NGIS & Orbital Insights to utilize industry data & build bespoke tools that enables us to monitor & rapidly respond to environmental & other risks in our soy supply chain. Geospatial evidence indicates the US is not a forest-risk country. In Brazil, we buy certified segregated materials from suppliers in compliance with our sustainable sourcing commitments (ProTerra and RTRS, third party verification).

### **Monitoring and verification approach**

Geospatial monitoring tool

Second-party verification

Third-party verification

Other, please specify

soy materials sourced from countries with no risk of deforestation as per CDP list of forest risk countries are considered compliant

**% of total volume in compliance**

91-99%

**% of total suppliers in compliance**

91-99%

**Response to supplier non-compliance**

Suspend & engage

Exclude

**Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers**

Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

**Please explain**

To monitor supplier compliance with our requirements, we conducted a traceability assessment with Proforest to assess the soybean origins and deforestation-risk in our suppliers' supply chains (second party verification). Outcomes showed that over 90% of our soybean oil was sourced in compliance with our Policy in Q4 2020. We are engaging suppliers who are not yet in compliance to jointly develop low risk of deforestation solutions.

We buy certified materials from our key suppliers in Brazil. We have an RTRS certification program with Allianca da Terra (ADT), which includes a third party verification. If a deforestation/conversion non-compliance is identified, ADT engages the farmer to review and remediate through an agreed action plan (there have been no cases of non-compliance to date). We buy Proterra segregated certified volume, which includes requirements on no land conversion. Farmers undergo annual compliance audits, if deforestation/conversion is found, the farmer's volume would not be certified. In the US, our suppliers are compliant with & audited annually against the Sustainable Soy Assurance Protocol (SSAP), which has a requirement for no conversion.

We are also developing bespoke geospatial monitoring tool with Google Earth Engine, NGIS & Orbital Insights, to strengthen our monitoring & reporting capabilities and we will carry-out third-party verification audits on all our soybean oil suppliers next year.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Operational coverage**

Supply chain

**Description of control systems**

We buy materials in accordance with recognized standards equivalent/exceeding the Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code like Rainforest Alliance (RA) & Fairtrade. These independently verified standards provide some assurance that purchased volumes are



sourced in accordance with our no deforestation commitments. RA and Fairtrade promote ecosystem conservation. We rely on the certification process adopted by standards & implemented by auditors to monitor compliance. This identifies non-compliance & triggers corrective action. Certification standards are a powerful tool across the sector when it comes to monitoring sustainable practices. Preparation for certification can play an important role in capacity-building for cocoa farmers.

### Monitoring and verification approach

Third-party verification

### % of total volume in compliance

91-99%

### % of total suppliers in compliance

51-60%

### Response to supplier non-compliance

Suspend & engage

Exclude

### Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

### Please explain

Cocoa is one of our priority crops and it's essential to Magnum, our biggest ice cream brand which is on sale in 52 countries. We buy certified materials in accordance with recognized sustainability standards that are equivalent or exceed the requirements of Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code, namely Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAS) and Fairtrade. By 2020, over 99% of the cocoa we needed for Magnum was from Rainforest Alliance Certified™ farms, and 100% of all other cocoa we use was sustainably sourced.

## F6.6

**(F6.6) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.**

	Assess legal compliance with forest regulations
Timber products	Yes, from suppliers
Palm oil	Yes, from suppliers
Soy	Yes, from suppliers
Other - Cocoa	Yes, from suppliers

## F6.6a

**(F6.6a) For you disclosed commodity(ies), indicate how you ensure legal compliance with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.**

### Timber products

#### Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Unilever is a signatory of the Cerrado Manifesto, which calls for a halt to deforestation and native vegetation loss in Brazil's Cerrado. The Cerrado Manifesto supports the Brazilian Forest Code, and through the Manifesto the signatory companies commit to working in collaboration with local and international stakeholders towards environmental protection and good governance. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC), goes beyond compliance with the BFC.

The first requirement for any FSC forest management certificate is compliance with relevant national and international laws, including that downstream FSC certificate holders have procedures in place to ensure that the commercialization of FSC certified products comply with all applicable trade and custom laws. This ensures compliance with both diverse local laws in countries of production, as well as destination market regulations such as the USA Lacey Act and the EU Timber Regulation that are considered trade and custom laws. By auditing the certification status of packaging suppliers, Unilever can ensure legal compliance with key requirements, protecting our supply chain.

Given that legality is a minimum criteria relevant to even the 'Controlled Sources' that are part of certification schemes, we rely on the auditing and verification of harvest and chain of custody to ensure that fiber supplies reaching Unilever are compliant with forest regulations. We ensure this via our annual verification audit which is in addition to the auditing regime implemented by Certification Bodies that grant the FSC/PEFC accreditations.

#### Country/Area of origin

Argentina  
Australia  
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)  
Brazil  
Colombia  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ecuador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Kenya  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Myanmar  
Nigeria

Philippines  
Thailand  
Viet Nam

#### **Law and/or mandatory standard(s)**

General assessment of legal compliance  
Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act  
Forest Law - Argentina  
Brazilian Forest Code  
EU Timber Regulation  
USA Lacey Act  
Japanese Clean Wood Act  
CITES

#### **Comment**

No comment necessary

### **Palm oil**

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#### **Procedure to ensure legal compliance**

We work with suppliers through long-standing certification schemes, like RSPO, to help manage risk and to audit our suppliers to monitor compliance. RSPO standards require compliance with local laws and regulations, and has been used to develop ISPO & MSPO, which are country-specific mandatory standards for sustainable palm cultivation and production. RSPO requirements are considered to be equivalent or exceeding those of ISPO and MSPO. Unilever buys RSPO certified volumes from our Palm suppliers and by virtue of this, volumes in compliance with RSPO standards are produced by farmers and suppliers who have been assessed and found to be comply with forest regulations and any other mandatory standards in the relevant jurisdiction. We conduct quarterly checks on suppliers' RSPO certification status, which is renewed annually, to ensure that they continue to be compliant with legal requirements set out in the RSPO framework.

#### **Country/Area of origin**

Brazil  
Cambodia  
Colombia  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ecuador  
Gabon  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama

Papua New Guinea

Thailand

**Law and/or mandatory standard(s)**

General assessment of legal compliance

ISPO

MSPO

**Comment**

No comment necessary

**Soy****Procedure to ensure legal compliance**

Unilever is a signatory of the Cerrado Manifesto, which calls for a halt to deforestation and native vegetation loss in Brazil's Cerrado. The Cerrado Manifesto supports the Brazilian Forest Code, and through the Manifesto the signatory companies commit to working in collaboration with local and international stakeholders towards environmental protection and good governance. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) and People and Nature Policy go beyond compliance with the BFC and Argentinean Forest Law. We require no deforestation and conversion, legal or illegal. In high risk origins, we use RTRS and ProTerra certifications, which require suppliers to be compliant with local laws and regulations, and therefore in compliance with BFC. In 2020, we sourced more than half of the soy originated in high-risk countries with ProTerra Segregated certification, which we consider as verified deforestation free.

**Country/Area of origin**

Argentina

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Brazil

**Law and/or mandatory standard(s)**

Forest Law - Argentina

Brazilian Forest Code

**Comment**

No comment necessary.

**Other - Cocoa****Procedure to ensure legal compliance**

Unilever assesses legal compliance of our suppliers for the volume that is certified by way of certification standards equivalent to the Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC). Unilever buys Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade certified volumes from our cocoa suppliers, of which both standards contain requirements to comply with local laws and regulations. By virtue of this, volumes in compliance with these certification standards are produced by farmers assessed and found to be comply with forest regulations and any other mandatory standards in that jurisdiction.

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire  
Indonesia

**Law and/or mandatory standard(s)**

General assessment of legal compliance

Other, please specify

Cote D'Ivoire Forestry Code, Ghana Forest and Wildlife Policy, Indonesian forest laws and regulations

**Comment**

No comment necessary

**F6.7**

**(F6.7) Are you working with smallholders to support good agricultural practices and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems?**

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Not applicable				There are no smallholders in Unilever's paper and board (P&B) supply chain due the P&B sector not having a smallholder supply bases. This is because there is very low economic gain for smallholder to produce wood for P&B industry compared to alternatives (subsistence agriculture or export crops like palm). Our P&B suppliers consists of feedstock suppliers and converters, with some suppliers being integrated entities. If smallholders are identified in the supply chain, Unilever will develop plans to engage them in programs focused on best

					management practices to ensure they could meet our sustainable sourcing and deforestation-free Policy requirements. Unilever' supply chain comprises companies, across multiple geographies that are selected because they are consistently able to meet our FSC/PEFC requirements and our Policy requirements.
Palm oil	Yes, working with independent smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Providing agricultural inputs Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Supporting smallholders to clarify and	17,283	We actively invest in in growing the number of certified farmers, farmer groups and the volume of certified oil palm fruit in the global market, via independent smallholders (IS) programs. The objective is to increase profitability through climate-resilient, sustainable farming practices, professionalising IS farming business & promoting RSPO certification. We believe that combining certification efforts with low-risk sourcing, traceability and technology to enable smallholder inclusion will help us create a deforestation-free supply chain. Our field programs unite traditional extension approaches & digital technology to monitor, analyse & change

			<p>secure land tenure</p> <p>Prioritizing support for smallholders in high-risk deforestation regions</p> <p>Financial incentives for certified products</p>	<p>farming practices for improved sustainability and profitability. Program elements include: capacity building &amp; training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) &amp; NDPE principles, land mapping, facilitation of access to goods &amp; services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial &amp; technical support) &amp; certification. Unilever aims to empower SHF through these programs in various priority landscapes as part of our commitment towards a deforestation-free palm supply chain. We have seven programs with various partners such as Conservation International, Daemeter &amp; INOBU, involving over 9000 IS across Indonesia &amp; Malaysia. Despite COVID restrictions in 2020, over 50% of smallholders in these programs, located largely in Riau and N.Sumatra, received RSPO (includes GAP &amp; NDPE) training, with almost 2,000 smallholders expected to be certified by 2021 Q2. Unilever has consistently been one of the largest buyers of RSPO independent smallholders (IS) credits since 2017. We believe</p>
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					<p>that the purchasing of RSPO IS-credits can directly incentivise &amp; support the livelihoods of smallholders. In 2020, Unilever was the largest buyer of RSPO IS-credits, purchasing over 43,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-credits from 37 smallholder groups, directly benefiting over 8,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia &amp; Thailand. This represents over 60% of the total number of RSPO-certified IS and collectively these IS groups manage over 80% of the total area of land that is RSPO certified under IS. One of the IS groups we purchased from, KUD Tani Subur in Central Kalimantan, even used the premiums received to provide basic food items such as rice and free agricultural inputs, including fertiliser, to surrounding communities that were affected by COVID-19.</p>
Soy	Not applicable				<p>There are no smallholders in Unilever's soybean oil supply chain in USA or LATAM, where we source most of our soy or in other origins. The soy trading industry tends to be comprised of medium to large size farmers. In our US SC,</p>



					the average farm size is 1300 acres, while in Brazil these tend to be larger.
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Supporting smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure Prioritizing support for smallholders in high-risk deforestation regions Financial incentives for certified products	24,204	Productivity enhancements in cocoa are closely linked to improved livelihoods, reducing deforestation and conversion risks due to expansion of planting area. We are committed to promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa to grow “more cocoa on less land” through the provision of training in good agricultural practices, the subsidization of inputs, and the development and capacity building of farmers’ organizations which are critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development. Lack of access to training and other services results in poor yields, which can lead to farmers switching crops or abandoning farms for urban jobs. Additionally, gender empowerment and income diversification help cocoa farmers build resilience to market shocks and fluctuations. Helping farmers diversify their crops – thereby boosting their income – helps provide financial security and secure land tenure. This is important as farmers are less likely

				<p>to have to resort to illegally deforesting more land to support their families. In Côte d'Ivoire, we run impact programmes with partners to support cocoa smallholders. We aim to reach 6,000 farmers with income diversification programmes and opportunities by 2025. These pilots to test income diversification strategies and entrepreneurship and focused on women empowerment, have reached over 3,000 farmers. To date, via our suppliers, we have trained 18,697 farmers to comply with RA Certification requirements. We also supported the assessment of the development needs for twenty farmers' groups and the ad-hoc support in developing improvement plans such as the provision of cooperative management training and the finance of transportation. We recognize the importance of access to financial mechanisms for farmers to enable them to invest in their farms and diversify their incomes. Specifically, we are promoting access to</p>
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					<p>saving and credit, including the establishment of Village Loans and Savings Associations for over 3,500 farmers. Our recent project in southern Côte d'Ivoire helped 448 smallholder cocoa farmers grow maize as well as cocoa during 2019. It aimed to make smallholders more resilient, with a particular focus on women farmers. Despite severe droughts during the project, yields of maize were higher than on control fields – and 79% of the farmers reported that they were positive about their maize harvest.</p>
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## F6.8

**(F6.8) Are you working with your direct suppliers to support and improve their capacity to comply with your forests-related policies, commitments, and other requirements?**

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices	100%	We are engaging with our 421 (100%) paper & board packaging suppliers directly to discuss our policy requirements & assess their capabilities. Supplier engagement is channelled through local buying & procurement teams & is supported by internal educational materials on

			Financial incentives for certified products		<p>sustainable forest management, supply chain transparency &amp; 3rd party certification to equip Unilever buyers with the knowledge required for these engagements. Our buyers engage suppliers regularly to support them in policy compliance, by disseminating technical materials or knowledge &amp; organizing capacity building events. 100% of the suppliers in our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems were engaged in 2020 to acquire data through the Global Traceability System (GTS). In 2020, we have worked directly with 50-100 suppliers of uncertified recycled volumes, in South Asia, East Africa, West Africa &amp; Central America to attain FSC/PEFC certification &amp; procure certified recycled fiber for their own manufacturing supporting the conversion to certified recycled. E.g. Unilever buyers, supported by Unilever sustainability team, speaking directly to account managers from Smurfit Kappa (SK) Costa Rica, to ensure SK had the certifications &amp; volumes to deliver certified volumes to Unilever into the future. These efforts enable us to continue increasing the volume of third party certified material, from 79% in 2017 to 92.6% in 2020. By providing financial incentives for certified products &amp; paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices, we send market signals to our</p>
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					<p>suppliers to continue their certification &amp; best practices. Our suppliers self-assess &amp; report their sustainability performance quarterly via the GTS.</p> <p>Case study: In 2020, we collected data for 98% of the materials we purchase. Annually, we engage SGS to verify the information reported. Each supplier reporting via GTS receives a “Supplier Sustainability Summary” that summarises the overall sustainable sourcing percentage achieved by the supplier based on data provided. These reports facilitate subsequent discussions with Unilever to identify gaps &amp; develop strategies to reach our deforestation-free supply chain target. This has resulted in a key African supplier, Golden Era, which provides over 70% of our total volume in Africa, delivering 100% FSC Certified material in 2020.</p>
Palm oil	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance	100%	<p>We have engaged all our suppliers (539) to ensure their compliance with sustainable practices through procuring 100% RSPO-certified palm materials in 2020. Our People &amp; Nature Policy requires all direct suppliers &amp; their third-party supply chains (e.g. traders, distributors etc) to commit to 4 principles for sustainable sourcing: (1) Protecting natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (2) Respecting and promoting human rights (3)</p>

		<p>Disseminating technical materials</p> <p>Organizing capacity building events</p> <p>Investing in pilot projects</p> <p>Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices</p> <p>Financial incentives for certified products</p> <p>Long-term contracts linked to forest related commitments</p>	<p>Transparency and traceability</p> <p>(4) Being a force for good for nature and people. We also expect suppliers to provide traceability information &amp; disclose grievances (i.e. environmental &amp; social risks) to us. We embed our policy requirements in supplier contracts. The execution of these contracts means Unilever's direct suppliers (such as Cargill, KLK, GAR, Musim Mas) have to take action and implement policies that support their compliance with our Policy. This includes independent verification of their compliance e.g. deforestation &amp; conversion free + certified volumes and remediation of non-compliance/breach of our Policy's principles within their corporate group operations and third-party supply chains, irrespective of the buyer of the materials.</p> <p>Case study: We continued working with key supplier PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) to jointly support PTPN mills and its supplying farmer base to obtain RSPO certification through a combination of dedicated resources, funding and technical expertise, such as disseminating technical materials &amp; organizing capacity building events. As a result, 35 out of 44 PTPN mills have been RSPO certified by 2020. Our joint smallholder (SH) programs with PTPN 3, 4, 5 and various partners (Fortasbi,</p>
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					<p>Conservation International, Kompasoo, SNV, WRI) e.g. RSPO training &amp; certification prep continued in 2020 despite challenges due to COVID, increasing the supply of RSPO certified palm materials to PTPN. Over 3,600 independent SH are expected to be certified upon project completion, with almost 2,000 trained in 2020 and being certified in 2021. On-site training &amp; funding supported certification of 8 mills under PTPN 4 &amp; 5 against RSPO. &amp; our project partner Daemeter conducted NDPE workshops for 3 PTPN units, where 90 people attended.</p>
Soy	Yes, working with direct suppliers	<p>Supply chain mapping</p> <p>Capacity building</p> <p>Financial and commercial incentives</p>	<p>Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool</p> <p>Offering on-site training and technical assistance</p> <p>Organizing capacity building events</p> <p>Offering credit lines linked to best agricultural practices</p> <p>Purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Creating dedicated farmer groups</p>	100%	<p>We are working with 100% of our direct suppliers (31 suppliers) to support and improve their capacity to supply sustainable raw materials. We engage directly with our soybean oil suppliers on a regular basis to assess the sustainability status and risks in their supply chain and to jointly agree the best approach to address those risks. Progress towards delivering our sustainability requirements is monitored throughout the year as part of the supplier relationship management.</p> <p>Case study: Our largest soy footprint is in the USA in terms of soy oil and we are making good progress by engaging our key supplier and their farmers directly, through farmer field days and webinars conducted by Practical Farmers of Iowa.</p>

					<p>In 2020, we recruited more than 350 farmers into our program focused on improving soil health and water quality through cover crop adoption. Our supplier plays an important role by raising awareness of the program within their farmer base and by reporting the sustainable volumes delivered by the farmers on a quarterly basis. In Brazil, our programme with Allianca da Terra (ADT) helps farmers to attain RTRS certification, by providing on-site training and technical assistance on agronomic practices by ADT, the use of agrochemicals (supported by Bayer Crop Science) and facilitated access to credit (provided by Santander).</p>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits	100%	<p>We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Côte d'Ivoire &amp; Ghana. Partnerships &amp; collaborations are an essential part of our engagement approach. In particular, we work with suppliers through long-standing certification schemes, driving sustainable agricultural standards across sectors, a powerful tool when it comes to monitoring sustainable agricultural practices. As a signatory of the Cocoa &amp; Forests Initiative (CFI), we are committed to strengthening supply chain mapping, with the end goal of effective &amp; cost-efficient traceability at the farm-level. Our direct suppliers, which are also CFI</p>



				<p>signatories, have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa, &amp; to work with Government to ensure an effective national framework for traceability. It is important to ensure a uniform approach that applies equally to international &amp; national traders, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire where the local traders (traitants &amp; pisteurs) have been identified as the primary direct buyers of cocoa from protected areas. Our direct suppliers hire surveyors to conduct farm mapping within direct supply chains to identify &amp; collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks &amp; Reserves, &amp; Classified Forests. Deforestation risk assessments are also conducted in all direct sourcing areas to identify the deforestation risks involved. Up-to-date maps on forest cover &amp; land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, &amp; detailed operational guidelines covering forest management &amp; land-use are necessary to ensure an evidence-based decision-making process is undertaken to minimize adverse social &amp; economic impact on the cocoa farmers &amp; forest-dependent communities. Once the deforestation risks have been</p>
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				identified, remediation programmes are put in place with reputable implementors such as NGOs with support from the technical teams of direct suppliers. To date, we have already mapped 92% of our direct cocoa supply chain, together with our direct suppliers, enabling us to better define our deforestation risk, & to identify issues on the ground that require remediation.
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## F6.9

**(F6.9) Are you working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to manage and mitigate deforestation risks?**

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
Timber products	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Disseminating technical materials Investing in pilot projects	As part of our overall wood-fibre strategy, Unilever works with Tier 2 suppliers to drive sustainable sourcing so that we can be confident that our Tier 1 suppliers have sufficient volumes even if supplies get tight. Since 2011 we have worked to expand the number of our feedstock suppliers to 14 suppliers who currently supply 20% of the paper and board (P&B) feedstock fibres to P&B converters. Our procurement team has 2 FTEs who work with Tier 2 suppliers to our strategic Tier 1 converters so that we can ensure consistent sustainable feedstocks for our own operations. This team works with global suppliers to ensure that forests are harvested at a sustainable rate i.e. growth to drain ratio is maintained at sufficient levels to ensure replenishment of fiber and also the ecosystem services provisioned by managed forests. Our P&B sustainability reporting requires all our suppliers to

				<p>provide chain of custody certification &amp; transparency of their P&amp;B supply chain. An example of how Unilever engaged with our indirect suppliers in 2020 is the integration of origin data collection into our GTS survey. This enables visibility to fiber origins which then enables development of locally appropriate impact programs. The quarterly survey requires all Unilever suppliers to provide data on the materials they deliver to Unilever, including the source(s) of fiber included in their products. This exercise has global coverage and has specifically helped us to understand links between fiber importing countries and the forest regions they are linked to, for example that a Korean packaging supplier sources its fibre from Chile's Southern temperate Radiata pine plantations. We also disseminated technical materials on supply chain disclosure for use by indirect suppliers beyond our Tier 1.</p>
Palm oil	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	<p>Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools</p> <p>Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators</p> <p>On-site meetings with indirect suppliers</p> <p>Supplier audits</p> <p>Offering on-site training and technical assistance</p> <p>Disseminating technical materials</p> <p>Participating in workshops</p>	<p>Our People &amp; Nature Policy requires all direct suppliers, their supplier groups &amp; their third-party supply chains to commit to the four principles. In 2020, we engaged with all (100%) of our palm suppliers to communicate &amp; explain the new People &amp; Nature Policy requirements. We embed our Policy requirements in supplier contracts, resulting in approx 70% of our palm oil sourced with additional contractual controls on deforestation and conversion by Q4 2020.</p> <p>The execution of these contracts means Unilever's direct suppliers have to take actions &amp; implement policies that would support their compliance of policy requirements within their own group operations and third parties. In 2020 we increased transparency by introducing a list of suspended Direct Palm Oil Suppliers or Oil Palm Growers. This document publicly communicates</p>

			Investing in pilot projects	<p>previous direct palm oil suppliers or indirect oil palm growers that have been suspended from Unilever's supply chain due to non-compliance against the People and Nature Policy and/or Unilever's Responsible Sourcing Policy. Case study: We conducted a dozen pre-audit NDPE gap assessments of independent mills indirectly supplying us. We held on-site meetings with 30+ indirect mill suppliers to build capacity &amp; understanding of our sustainable sourcing commitments. Since 2018, Unilever invested in a pilot project with an independent mill in Riau, PT Sumber Kencana Indo Palma (PT SKIP), contributing to local communities &amp; livelihoods through teaching GAP &amp; NDPE principles, smallholder (SH) mapping, SH training &amp; establishing &amp; localizing farmer organisation structures. Local trainers were established, promoting high-yield, low-deforestation palm farming as an attractive profession. With our continual support, PT SKIP became the only independent mill that is RSPO certified in 2020. Beyond Tier 1, we provide extension services to independent SH through our SH programs. We work with governments &amp; NGOs in jurisdictional approaches in Aceh, N Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, Riau &amp; Sabah. We engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives such as RSPO, HCSA, CGF, TFA, influencing change-driving policies.</p>
Soy	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators	<p>We believe traceability is the fundamental enabler to advance our sustainability program. Since our current visibility on the soy supply chain is limited, we are working closely with 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers to identify and engage our Tier 2 suppliers in our sustainability program. However, in certain regions such as Brazil, we have been working directly with the farmers (Tier 2) since 2015. In</p>

			<p>On-site meetings with indirect suppliers</p> <p>Supplier audits</p> <p>Offering on-site training and technical assistance</p> <p>Disseminating technical materials</p> <p>Participating in workshops</p> <p>Investing in pilot projects</p>	<p>2020, we have engaged directly with a group of 34 farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado biome to drive the transition to responsible soy production, largely independently of our tier 1 supplier (processor/trader). The farmers have received technical assistance from our local partner, Alianca da Terra, to improve their farming practices, comply with legal regulations and achieve RTRS certification. In addition, we are connecting with our peers in order to develop potential opportunities to cooperate driving wider impact. For example, as part of the CGF Forests Positive Coalition, we are working together with like-minded companies to map soybean origins and to set-up or support existing initiatives to stop deforestation in the Brazilian Cerrado biome.</p> <p>A case study of how Unilever are investing in projects that go beyond our tier 1 supplier is the work we are doing with the Practical Farmers of Iowa. In 2020, we continued our work with them to promote the adoption of cover crops among farmers in the US Mid-West. Farmers are provided a cost share incentive to plant cover crops and on enrolment, attend a workshop and receive technical support. By engaging farmers and facilitating the planting of cover crops, this program helps demonstrate the benefits of cover crops to deliver improvements to the health of the soil.</p> <p>In Brazil, a financial bonus is paid to certified farmers as a result of the RTRS credits purchased by Unilever, which provides farmers an incentive to invest in social and environmental activities on their farm.</p> <p>Additionally, in 2019 and 2021 we engaged all our soy bean oil suppliers in a traceability assessment to map the</p>
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				<p>origination of beans and to develop strategies to eliminate deforestation from our supply chain. By working together with our suppliers, we contribute to improving their capacity to supply sustainable materials not just to Unilever but to other customers.</p>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	<p>Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Participating in workshops Investing in pilot projects</p>	<p>We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. In 2020, 99% of cocoa for Magnum &amp; 100% of our global cocoa volumes are sourced sustainably via materials certified against Rainforest Alliance (RA) Unilever Sustainable Agricultural Code (SAC) &amp; Fairtrade. Through these long-standing certification schemes, we work with cocoa cooperatives and smallholder farmers via our direct suppliers, driving sustainable agricultural practices across the sectors. We run impact programmes that complement the work of certification programmes and aim to lift farmers out of poverty, tackle child labour issues and empower women. In Côte d'Ivoire, we have been involved in a number of partnerships which aim to support smallholders who grow cocoa. We aim to reach 6,000 farmers with income diversification programmes and opportunities by 2025. These pilots test income diversification strategies and entrepreneurship and focused on women's empowerment, reaching over 3,000 farmers. Helping farmers diversify their crops – thereby boosting their income – helps provide financial security and secure land tenure. These are key factors in sustainable production as farmers are less likely to have to resort to illegally deforesting more land to support their families. To date, via our suppliers, we have trained 18,697 farmers to comply with RA Certification requirements. We also supported the assessment of the development needs</p>

				<p>for twenty farmers' groups and the ad-hoc support in developing improvement plans such as the provision of cooperative management training and the finance of transportation. We recognize the importance of access to financial mechanisms for farmers to enable them to invest in their farms and diversify their incomes. Specifically, we are promoting access to saving and credit, including the establishment of Village Loans and Savings Associations for over 3,500 farmers. Our recent project in southern Côte d'Ivoire helped 448 smallholder cocoa farmers grow maize as well as cocoa during 2019. It aimed to make smallholders more resilient, with a particular focus on women farmers. Despite severe droughts during the project, yields of maize were higher than on control fields – and 79% of the farmers reported that they were positive about their maize harvest.</p>
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## F6.10

**(F6.10) Do you participate in external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of your forests-related policies and commitments?**

### Forest risk commodity

Timber products

### Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

### Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

### Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

Other, please specify

HCS Approach Group, Forests Dialogue, CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action, Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B)

## Jurisdictional approaches

### Please explain

Unilever is involved in multi-stakeholder partnership or initiatives, engaging with policymakers or governments and industry platforms in order to halt deforestation. This is aligned with our People & Nature Policy Principle 4 to drive industry-wide change through partnerships. We are members of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) and the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF). Unilever together with other CGF members committed to mobilize resources within our respective businesses to help achieve zero net deforestation associated with four commodities: palm oil, soy, paper and board, and beef by 2020. This has developed into CGF Forest Positive Coalition, supported by TFA and Proforest, that focuses on forest positive business models by removing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains, positively impacting the world's forests. We regularly attend teleconferences with other packaging buyers as part of the pulp and paper working group within CGF and also have representatives present at many CGF meetings to represent the views of our packaging procurement sustainability teams. We are currently co-chair of the CGF sustainability steering committee, and an active member of the CGF pulp and paper working group. We also actively participate in The Forest Dialogue (TFD), HCS Approach Group, Forests Dialogue and are significant buyers of FSC and PEFC. We integrate the ten UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles in our business activities and are signatories to UNGC initiatives LEAD and Business for Peace, reporting these activities annually in our Global Compact Communication on Progress. Through our participation in LEAF Coalition, we ensure that ambitious tropical and subtropical forest jurisdictions have access to large scale, predictable performance-based finance, enabling them to further invest in reduced deforestation and sustainable rural development.

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### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

### Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

### Initiatives

UN Global Compact  
 Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)  
 Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)  
 High Carbon Stock Approach Steering Group



Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil (FONAP)  
 Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC)  
 WBCSD Forests Solutions Group  
 Support Asia for Sustainable Palm Oil (SASPO)  
 Other, please specify

UN New York Declaration on Forests, Indonesia Palm Oil Platform, CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action, Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B), Palm Oil Collaboration Group

## **Jurisdictional approaches**

### **Please explain**

Unilever is a leader & member of numerous palm oil initiatives & multi-stakeholder groups, in line with our People & Nature Policy Principle 4 – to be a force for good for people and planet and to drive industry-wide change through partnerships. We believe sustainable palm is possible through implementation of credible global sustainability standards & stakeholder engagement. We hold leadership positions in multi-stakeholder platforms where we serve to lead the market in sustainable development and sustainable living. We are founding members of these initiatives and serve on the executive board of RSPO, Consumer Goods Forum (CGF); steering committee of Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), Supporting Asia on Sustainable Palm Oil (SASPO), High Carbon Stock Approach (HSCA) & executive committee of World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Our participation in RSPO was key in developing RSPO standards, such as the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard launched in Nov 2019. We co-chair the Sustainability Committee in CGF & contributed to the published CGF guide for sustainable palm oil sourcing. We are also a signatory of the UN New York Declaration on Forests, committing to eliminate deforestation and forests restoration. We integrate the ten UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles in our business activities and are signatories to UNGC initiatives LEAD and Business for Peace, reporting these activities annually in our Global Compact Communication on Progress. We are part of LEAF which aims to mobilise at least \$1 billion in finance to support tropical and subtropical forest jurisdictions in making substantial emissions reductions. In OP2B, we collaborate with other members to shift land use and agricultural practices, and to have a positive impact on biodiversity and ecological services they depend on. POCG brings together companies from every stage of the palm oil supply chain to accelerate effective implementation of NDPE commitments, by alignment of thinking on key issues and identifying areas for collaborative action. Example: POCG Social Issues WG collaborates on salient human rights issues that are country-specific for more meaningful and effective action on the ground; they collated and published a public repository of approaches and tools on Human Rights Due Diligence.

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## **Forest risk commodity**

Soy

## Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

### Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

### Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

Cerrado Working Group (GTC)

Roundtable on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)

Sustainable Agricultural Initiative (SAI)

Other, please specify

CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action, Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B)

### Jurisdictional approaches

#### Please explain

Tackling soy related deforestation is a complex task and we are convinced that an industry wide solution is needed, so Unilever have founded and are leading various external collaboration initiatives.

Given the lack of a certification that addressed the specifics of responsible soy production, Unilever decided to co-found the Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS) in 2015. In our founding role, we contributed to developing the RTRS standard and reaching a common understanding of deforestation definitions and cut-off dates specific to soy. In addition, we have contributed to setting rules around the mass balance scheme to ensure a high degree of credibility of the certification standard and the Unilever program.

Since its inception, RTRS has become the most recognized and widely used certification standard for deforestation and conversion free soy.

Given that RTRS certification does not have the scale by itself to stop deforestation, Unilever has joined the Statement of Business Support for the Cerrado Manifesto (SoS) in 2017 and is part of its Steering Committee. The SoS has been working on an encompassing solution to stop habitat conversion in Cerrado via the engagement of the key players in the biome, such as the Cerrado Working Group, feed sector, and financial institutions, among others. Unilever is also part of the Forest Positive Coalition (hosted by the Consumer Goods Forum which we are a member of, in collaboration with Pro-Forest). The Coalition aims to identify the key sourcing regions of its members and to support on the ground initiatives that work towards deforestation and conversion free soy. We integrate the ten UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles in our business activities and are signatories to UNGC initiatives LEAD and Business for Peace, reporting these activities annually in our Global Compact Communication on Progress. In the US, Unilever is a member of the Field to Market initiative. This ensures that we contribute to the leadership of the sustainability initiatives in this important soy sourcing landscape.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Do you participate in activities/initiatives?**

Yes

**Activities**

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

**Initiatives**

UN Global Compact

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance, CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action, Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B), Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI)

**Jurisdictional approaches**

**Please explain**

Cocoa is a vital ingredient for many of our brands such as Magnum, Wall's and Ben & Jerry's. We are committed to sourcing 100% of our cocoa sustainably by 2020 to secure our future supply of vital ingredients and improve transparency in our supply chains. We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana which supply 61% of global production. That means that we cannot change these supply chains by just acting on our own. Tackling cocoa related deforestation requires partnerships and collaboration, so being involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives, & engaging with various stakeholders creates opportunities for Unilever to implement sourcing practices that go further in tackling specific issues found in these supply chains. For instance, Unilever's Magnum brand is committed to sourcing cocoa against the Rainforest Alliance certification label. This label is underpinned by the Rainforest Alliance, which was recently updated and a new version of this launched in June 2020. Unilever actively participated in the stakeholder consultation process to support the development of the new standard. To contribute most effectively, we hosted several internal working group meetings to capture the perspectives of stakeholders from across Unilever, attended workshops to exchange ideas with other participants, and held discussions with Rainforest Alliance directly to aid in our interpretation of new and updated requirements.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Do you participate in activities/initiatives?**

Yes

**Activities**

Involved in jurisdictional approaches

**Initiatives****Jurisdictional approaches**

Other, please specify

Cocoa & Forests Initiative

**Please explain**

Cocoa is a vital ingredient for many of our brands such as Magnum, Wall's and Ben & Jerry's. We commit to continue sourcing 100% of our cocoa sustainably to secure our future supply of vital ingredients and improve transparency in our supply chains. We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana which supply 61% of global production. Tackling cocoa related deforestation requires partnerships and collaboration. In 2018, we became a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) - a public private partnership based on frameworks for action and action plans for the private and public sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana that spell out commitments to: (1) protect and restore forests, (2) promote sustainable cocoa production and farmers' livelihoods, (3) engage communities and boost social inclusion. We also signed the CFI's Framework for Action for Cote d'Ivoire that was translated into National Implementation Plans in mid 2018, specifying timelines, roles and responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation and governance, through a series of strategic and technical discussions involving governments, NGOs and private sector. Thanks to public and private sector actions, notably through the CFI, recent reports (from Global Forest Watch and the United Nations) show that the rate of primary forest loss was halved in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana from 2018 to 2019. In 2020, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana delivered on numerous commitments which have informed company planning and enabled us to further develop implementation activities. For example, we launched a radio series in the areas of Guiglo and Zagne to raise awareness of deforestation and the need for conservation, and to inform farmers of the existence of the new Côte d'Ivoire Forest Code. These two areas are located in the Cavally region, a priority landscape for us due to its huge biodiversity and forest conservation importance & at high risk of deforestation. The mini drama series is expected to reach over one million listeners in French and five local dialects across three local radio stations in 2021.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Do you participate in activities/initiatives?**

Yes

**Activities**

Involved in jurisdictional approaches

## Initiatives

### Jurisdictional approaches

Production, Protection and Inclusion (PPI)  
 RSPO Jurisdictional Approach to Certification  
 Verified Sourcing Areas  
 INOBU (Indonesia)  
 Other, please specify  
 ISPO

### Please explain

Jurisdictional approaches offer the potential to accelerate & scale sustainable commodity production initiatives, to promote conservation & restoration activities, & to boost smallholder (SH) inclusion in the area. Through collaboration with national & sub-national governments, civil society & local communities, we support 5 jurisdictional projects across Indonesia and Malaysia: (1) Aceh with IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative; (2) North Sumatra with Conservation International; (3) Riau with Proforest and Daemeter; (4) Central Kalimantan with Inobu; (5) Sabah, Malaysia with WWF. Each jurisdictional project has elements of forest protection and/or restoration work, human rights and labour considerations & supporting SH farmers in improving their livelihoods & sustainability practices. With Yayasan Inobu (INOBU), we support the provincial government of Central Kalimantan, the district governments of Kotawaringin Barat and Seruyan through a jurisdictional approach for sustainable commodity production. By 2022, the project aims to (1) have 3,500 certified independent SH farmers in these districts (2) restore 200 hectares of forest in a riparian area with local communities (3) comprehensive jurisdictional human rights impact assessment in both districts, registration of social and human rights conflicts in at least 20 villages, & also the mapping of customary village boundaries in collaboration with the local office of Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN). In 2020, we restored 34 hectares of forest and 1,620 independent oil palm smallholders were mapped and trained under this project. The WWF Sabah Landscape Program aims to protect forested conservation areas, & restore more than 1,500 hectares of forest including in ecological corridors between forest patches that are critical for connectivity of elephants & orangutan species by end of 2023. This pilot project directly supports RSPO certification of at least 60,000 hectares of oil palm plantations, contributing to RSPO jurisdictional certification process that is supported by RSPO. We also support the Bornean Rhino Alliance (BORA) on restoration projects within oil palm landscapes in the Kinabatangan area. In 2020, in spite of COVID restrictions, we replanted 154 hectares of land with indigenous trees under this project.

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### Forest risk commodity

Soy

### Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

**Activities**

Involved in jurisdictional approaches

**Initiatives****Jurisdictional approaches**

Other, please specify

SoS Cerrado Manifesto; Forest Positive Coalition by CGF.

**Please explain**

Unilever has supported the development of industry wide initiatives like RTRS, which has grown in scale and prominence. However, given that RTRS certification does not have the scale by itself to stop deforestation, Unilever has joined the Statement of Business Support for the Cerrado Manifesto (SoS) in 2017 and is part of its Steering Committee. The SoS has been working on an encompassing solution to stop habitat conversion in Cerrado via the engagement of the key players in the biome, such as the Cerrado Working Group, feed sector, and financial institutions, among others. Unilever is also part of the Forest Positive Coalition (hosted by the Consumer Goods Forum which we are a member of, in collaboration with Pro-Forest). The Coalition aims to identify the key sourcing regions of its members and to support on the ground initiatives that work towards deforestation and conversion free soy. In the US, Unilever is a member of the Field to Market initiative. This ensures that we contribute to the leadership of the sustainability initiatives in this important soy sourcing landscape, ensuring alignment with our sustainable sourcing strategy.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Do you participate in activities/initiatives?**

Yes

**Activities**

Involved in jurisdictional approaches

**Initiatives****Jurisdictional approaches**

Other, please specify

Siak-Pelalawan Landscape Programme

**Please explain**

Unilever participates in jurisdictional landscape approaches in major wood fibre producing regions. Specifically, our palm engagement in Siak-Pelalawan landscape in Sumatra, Indonesia is coincident to one of the most important Acacia fibre producing regions in the world. The improved natural resource governance that is developed at the provincial and local levels by way of the Siak-Pelalawan jurisdictional approach

builds public sector and community capacity to manage forest resources sustainably, which would include production of wood fibre and industrial pulp. Additionally, in the Sabah, Malaysia landscape program, a pulp company, Sabah Softwoods is part of the Produce, Protect, Restore conservation and sustainable development framework that has resulted in a plan developed with local communities to restore more than 1,500 hectares of forest including in ecological corridors, Sabah Softwoods Berhad wildlife corridor and orangutan habitat in Trusan Sugut Forest Reserve have been determined as areas that WWF will work on in partnership with local stakeholders

## F6.11

**(F6.11) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and protection?**

Yes

### F6.11a

**(F6.11a) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).**

---

#### **Project reference**

Project 1

#### **Project type**

Forest ecosystem restoration

#### **Primary motivation**

Voluntary

#### **Description of project**

Unilever is part of an initiative to support WWF-Malaysia to protect and restore forest and certify 60,000 hectares of oil palm in Sabah, Malaysia under the RSPO certification scheme. Approx 8% of our sourced volumes originate from Sabah, where many vital ecosystems exist as habitats for endangered species of flora & fauna, making Sabah a key priority landscape to Unilever. The initiative includes a partnership with the PONGO Alliance and Bornean Rhino Alliance (BORA) on restoration projects within oil palm landscapes in the Kinabatangan area and with Forever Sabah in establishing a permanent Secretariat for Sabah's Jurisdictional Certification Steering Committee. Through this collaboration, we aim to restore vital ecological corridors and Forest Reserves of more than 1,500 hectares between 2018-2023. These corridors link the Ulu Kalumpang Forest Reserve and Tawau Hills Park to the Ulu Segama Forest, which is part of the larger central forest complex covering almost 250,000 hectares, habitats of critically endangered species like elephants and orangutans. Sabah's state policy requires maintenance of riparian reserves, of 20-50m along rivers of different sizes, and it is also a RSPO requirement to maintain riparian reserves along rivers. Ecological corridors are needed to offset the negative impacts of fragmentation

and isolation of wildlife populations in smaller and smaller patches, including loss of genetic diversity and constraints on adaptation to climate change impacts.

Restoration of Sabah's over-exploited forest areas is an important to ensure the maintenance of ecosystem services to underpin Sabah's future economic development, as well as supporting its biodiversity conservation and eco-tourism.

This is part of our wider strategy to achieving sustainable transformation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the palm oil industry. This project contributes to the jurisdictional approach to RSPO certification that is being piloted in Sabah, Unilever funds the Tawau and Lower Sugut landscapes.

**Start year**

2018

**Target year**

2023

**Project area to date (Hectares)**

154

**Project area in the target year (Hectares)**

1,095

**Country/Area**

Malaysia

**Latitude**

4

**Longitude**

117

**Monitoring frequency**

Six-monthly or more frequently

**Measured outcomes to date**

Other, please specify

Area planted, maintained or restored

**Please explain**

Our partner WWF manages a project component, the Sabah Softwoods Berhad wildlife corridor and orangutan habitat in Trusan Sugut Forest Reserve. Through Unilever's investment, a nursery was established to grow orangutan food plants, in Tabin Wildlife Reserve and 699 seedlings have been provided to two companies for planting, Sawit Kinabalu (SK) and Kretam Holding Berhad (KHB). They are working with PONGO Alliance to plant the seedlings and increase the extent of food sources within orangutan habitat. This experimental planting is a new paradigm of orangutan and human co-existence in a mixed oil palm and forest landscape. Baseline surveys for orangutans and other wildlife were conducted in 2019 and in 2020 this baseline data was an input to spatial & program planning by providing an understanding orangutan habitat, & distribution of this threatened species. In 2020, intended restoration areas in Lower



Sugut landscape had to be re-assessed after the baseline raised challenges linked to i) land claims ii) habitat criteria for key species not being met. Monitoring of orangutan and other wildlife occurs on 6 monthly basis to measure in fauna diversity in the ecological corridor and land area of planted. In 2020, monitoring and field work was severely hampered by COVID restrictions, however, our partners replanted 154Ha of land with indigenous trees, and maintained previous plantings of >100Ha.

## F7. Verification

### F7.1

**(F7.1) Do you verify any forests information reported in your CDP disclosure?**

Yes

### F7.1a

**(F7.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?**

---

#### Disclosure module

F1. Current State

#### Data points verified

F1.1, 1.1a - In palm oil, our supply chain links to a universe of 1,600 mills as declared by our suppliers. We have publicly shared the names and locations of approx 1,600 mills and 100 refineries (sourcing from many mills) from around the world from which our suppliers source palm oil.

Mill locations are an important indicator of where palm fruit is processed and therefore tell us more about where oil palm plantations are located. By plotting these mills on a map, we can measure environmental risk using WRI's Global Forest Watch (GFW) tool.

#### Verification standard

In 2020, we worked with Descartes Labs to build geospatial data layers on palm & forests, combined with GFW's PALM Risk tool & our traceability data in our own deforestation monitoring platform. GFW's PALM Risk tool provides an effective methodology to identify high risk mills & is used by palm industry globally. Rainforest Alliance provides independent verification of the mill data provided to them directly by our suppliers, which make up our list of 1,600+ mills. We apply the PALM Risk tool to our mill list to obtain independently verified individual mill risk level. This combined system provides near real-time prioritised & accurate deforestation alerts for supply chain management.

We also ask Earthqualizer (EQ) to monitor oil palm concessions in our supply chain through a regular 'Deforestation & Burnt Area Monitoring Report'. We are also developing & implementing several technology partnerships to advance supply chain transparency, including with Google, Orbital Insights etc.

### **Please explain**

By enhancing our own and our stakeholders' understanding of where our palm oil comes from, we improve our ability to identify and address risks and build trust in our supply chain. Partnering with Rainforest Alliance, PalmTrace and WRI & GFW gives us visibility of our supply chain - where our palm oil mills are located globally and the environmental risks that sit in our supply chain based on the five key indicators in the PALM Risk tool. The tool enables us to verify environmental risk and identify where the highest risks are in our supply chain so we can pinpoint key areas and landscapes to prioritize.

## **Disclosure module**

F2. Procedures

### **Data points verified**

F2.1c - Supplier compliance with human rights and labor standards as per our Responsible Sourcing Policy

### **Verification standard**

Our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) is aligned with our own Code of Business Principles. As compliance with the RSP was a target within our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan & is a core mechanism to drive change among our suppliers, we asked PricewaterhouseCoopers to provide limited assurance on our 2020 data using ISAE 3000 & 3410.

### **Please explain**

Unilever's goal is to work with suppliers who have similar values and standards to our own. Our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) sets out 12 Fundamental Principles & defines the Mandatory Requirements that suppliers must meet or exceed to do business with us.

Suppliers based in high risk countries (defined as per the external Verisk Maplecroft Risk assessment which assesses environmental, business and labour conditions), are required to undergo an independent third-party audit to assure against our Responsible Sourcing Policy.

Our RSP was updated in 2017 to reinforce our commitment of working together with our suppliers towards a long-term, sustainable and successful future for all parties. It is instrumental in ensuring we deliver our business objectives while making a positive social impact on the lives of millions of people in in our supply chains around the world and reducing our environmental impact.

## F8. Barriers and challenges

### F8.1

**(F8.1) Describe the key barriers or challenges to eliminating deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems from your direct operations or from other parts of your value chain.**

---

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Primary barrier/challenge type**

Supply chain complexity

**Comment**

One barrier and challenge for paper & board is supply chain complexity and traceability, particularly in the uncertified recycled packaging market, which remains a source of risk because of the lack of chain of custody and traceability of raw materials.

---

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Primary barrier/challenge type**

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

**Comment**

Another key barrier and challenge for P&B packaging materials is limited consumer awareness and therefore limited market demand for certification, particularly for non-consumer-facing packaging.

---

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Primary barrier/challenge type**

Supply chain complexity

### Comment

The palm industry has many issues and involves many stakeholders, creating a complex, multi-faceted supply chain challenge. Deforestation, land conflict & labour exploitation are some examples of issues that exist within the palm industry. These issues require collective effort through programs with diverse stakeholders over long periods of time.

The costs of certification and maintaining the certification is high, especially for smallholder farmers (SHF), and there is little incentive to continue certification without market demand. Limited availability of certified materials also drives raw materials prices up, which will increase the production costs of our products.

A multi-tiered palm supply chain adds to the supply chain complexity, and this may prevent us from identifying and engaging non-compliant suppliers for remedial actions. SHF account for 40% of land under oil palm cultivation in Indonesia but contribute 30% of total palm oil produced, and their integration into sustainable supply chains remains a challenge. As part of our policy, we want to ensure Independent SHF facilitation and inclusion, and through our various partnership programs with suppliers and implementation partners, we are scaling up our work to provide training, creating avenues for increased RSPO certification, and implementing a jurisdictional approach. Through these projects, we seek to progress the industry towards sustainable agricultural practices, which will enable greater supply of certified sustainable palm oil in the market.

### Forest risk commodity

Soy

### Coverage

Supply chain

### Primary barrier/challenge type

Supply chain complexity

### Comment

There are many interconnected barriers to sourcing sustainable soy oil and thus avoiding forest-related risks. Supply chains are complex as multiple tiers of actors exist between the farmer growing soybeans and Unilever. This complexity, coupled with limited availability of certified materials and limited public awareness and/or market demand, hinder the move towards 100% deforestation and conversion-free soy.

Soy oil is the by-product of soy processing for soy meal. This means that to enable sustainable production of 1 ton of soy oil, 5 tons of beans must be crushed and refined. Given that soy meal used by the feed industry is embedded, there is limited public awareness of the fact that certain products such as dairy, chicken, eggs and beef contain soy. This in turn results in low consumer demand for sustainably produced soy

meal and drives up the cost of sustainably sourced oil and other soy certified by-products in general.

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Primary barrier/challenge type**

Supply chain complexity

**Comment**

There are many interconnected barriers to sourcing sustainable cocoa and thus avoiding forest-related risks. Supply chain complexity coupled with lack of adequate traceability systems and lack of regulatory control and enforcement from local governments hinder the move towards 100% deforestation and conversion-free cocoa.

Our goal is to “protect the people” at the same time that we “protect the planet.” Hundreds of thousands of farmers and their families depend on cocoa farming in protected areas for their incomes and livelihoods. We therefore need to understand the social impact of our efforts to end deforestation, and sequence the implementation of actions to minimize adverse social and economic risks for forest-dependent communities.

## F8.2

**(F8.2) Describe the main measures that would improve your organization’s ability to manage its exposure to deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Main measure**

Greater transparency

**Comment**

All measures listed are of equal importance to Unilever. The measures listed all contribute positively to the management of forest risks.

Key to managing risks are partnerships and monitoring and traceability systems. Working with our partner, Global Traceability Systems, Unilever invests in regularly monitoring the sustainability status of packaging and requests suppliers to report on a

quarterly basis.

We set a goal to purchase packaging materials with a full chain of custody by 2020 which we have achieved 92.6% conveying our commitment to certification and traceability as a means to manage forest-related risks. Increased transparency and reporting of forest origins would improve Unilever's ability to manage forest-related risks inherent in paper & board packaging. We are also developing and implementing several technology partnerships to advance supply chain transparency, including with Google Earth Engine, WRI Global Forest Watch and others.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Coverage**

Supply chain

### **Main measure**

Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

### **Comment**

All measures listed are of equal importance to Unilever.

Stakeholder engagement through partnerships, advocacy & committed on-ground work are essential to transform the palm oil industry & bring innovation. Collaboration & stakeholder engagement that advocates for certification can help increase the supply of certified materials & make certified materials commonplace in the market. We think deforestation can only be addressed when all stakeholders adhere to the strong environmental protection standards and collaborate to monitor and manage risk. We have policies that encourage sustainability across the supply chain and work through multi-stakeholder platforms such as RSPO, CGF, TFA to advocate for adoption of similar high standards for all. Unilever has long participated in RSPO and we were part of developing & improving RSPO standards, such as the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard, launched in Nov 2019.

In smallholder and jurisdiction impact programming, collaboration is essential: we work with local governments, communities and NGOs including INOBU, Conservation International & suppliers PTPN, PT SKIP, to build capacity among some 9,000 smallholders. From 2016-2019, Unilever contributed to a jurisdictional project managed by Yayasan Inovasi Bumi (INOBU).

Our brands are vehicles for consumer engagement and advancing social & environmental change, raising awareness of sustainable consumption. Stakeholder engagement and collaboration are essential for traceability across the industry to be standard practice and to set common standards for data collection & quality. We work with Earthqualizer to build a palm oil database & mapping platform that details company group structure, business relationships & concession maps within the industry.

---

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Main measure**

Greater transparency

**Comment**

All measures listed are of equal importance to Unilever as we believe they all contribute positively to the management of forest risks.

Various measures are needed to improve our ability to manage forest-related risks, including greater transparency & traceability to identify & address the risks in our tail soybean oil supply chain.

Specifically, a critical enabler in managing forest risk would be investment in enforcing & strengthening local regulation to address all deforestation & conversion. This would raise the bar across the entirety of Brazil.

But traceability and regulation enforcement are not enough. Greater customer awareness would drive increased demand for certified products, which in turn would result in improved incentives to produce sustainable raw materials.

Stakeholder engagement & collaboration across all sectors is key to enable the move to deforestation- & conversion-free soy.

Starting in 2010, our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan commitment was to 100% sustainable sourcing of all our agricultural commodities by 2020. Since then, we've refined our approach by introducing short-term targets, pioneering the traceability of materials to known origin, & leading industry discussions on commodities. With the launch of our new Unilever Compass strategy & our People & Nature Policy in 2020, we're committed to sourcing 100% deforestation-free soy by 2023. We will continue working with our soybean oil suppliers and other partners to gain greater visibility into our soy origins and advocating for no deforestation with industry- wide initiatives, eg SoS Cerrado & Forest Positive Coalition.

---

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Main measure**

Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

## Comment

All measures listed are of equal importance to Unilever. The measures listed all contribute positively to the management of forest risks in our opinion.

Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems is essential as the industry wants to be able to monitor the origin of the cocoa that we buy in order to comply with our commitment to not source any cocoa that is grown illegally. We are committed to strengthening supply chain mapping, with the end goal of effective and cost-efficient traceability at the farm-level, and we are working with the governments to develop the framework and tools to ensure that quality data collection. It is important to ensure a uniform approach that applies equally to international and national traders, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire where the local traders (traitants and pisteurs) have been identified as the primary direct buyers of cocoa from protected areas. Better coordination of national production policies and programs of cocoa producing countries ensures stable and sustainable long-term supply management consistent with global demand projections.

Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration is necessary to focus on a comprehensive approach to poverty reduction, sustainable land use, and forest protection – with governments in the lead in order to eliminate deforestation. Industry, governments, and development partners need to work together to accelerate investment in long term cocoa sustainability programs like Cocoa Action in West Africa. Joint action is required to boost farmer productivity and profitability in environmentally suitable areas, such as through improved planting materials, good agricultural practices, financial inclusion, and agriculture and trade policy reforms. As we seek to improve the profitability of cocoa production and boost farmer income, also to ensure more stable commodity price on cocoa, governments need to enact complementary measures for improved land-use planning and enforcement of national environmental regulations to ensure that cocoa is grown only in environmentally sustainable areas. We encourage increased transparency and discussion about the way government-regulated prices and cocoa taxes are determined in producing countries. Our goal must be “more cocoa from less land.”

## F17 Signoff

### F-FI

**(F-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.**

No additional comments

### F17.1

**(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.**



	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Supply Chain Officer Our CSCO is a member of our Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) - the highest operational Board within Unilever.	Board/Executive board

## SF. Supply chain module

### SF0.1

(SF0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	50,724,000,000

### SF0.2

(SF0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your organization that you are willing to share with CDP?

Yes

### SF0.2a

(SF0.2a) Please share your ISIN in the table below.

	ISIN country code	ISIN numeric identifier (including single check digit)
Row 1	GB	00B10RZP78

### SF1.1

(SF1.1) In F6.3 you were asked "Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)? Indicate the volume and percentage of your certified production and/or consumption". Can you also indicate, for each of your disclosed commodity(ies), the percentage of certified volume sold to each requesting CDP supply chain member?

No

### SF1.1b

(SF1.1b) Why can you not indicate the percentage of certified volume sold to each of your requesting CDP supply chain members? Describe any future plans for adopting and communicating levels of certification to requesting members.

---

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.

We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Arcos Dorados

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.

We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Arcos Dorados

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.

We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Arcos Dorados

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify  
It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.  
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Stearinerie Dubois

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify  
It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.  
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Stearinerie Dubois

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify  
It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.  
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Stearinerie Dubois

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify  
It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.  
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Stearinerie Dubois

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.  
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Walmart, Inc.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.  
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Walmart, Inc.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.  
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Walmart, Inc.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers. We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

---

**Requesting member**

Walmart, Inc.

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Primary reason**

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

**Please explain**

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers. We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

## SF2.1

**(SF2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial forests-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.**

## SF2.2

**(SF2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP supply chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level action to reduce or remove deforestation/forest degradation from your operations or your supply chain?**

## SF3.1

**(SF3.1) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you estimate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or supply chain?**

**Timber products**

---

**Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change**

**Please explain**

**Palm oil**

---

**Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change**

**Please explain**

**Soy**

---

**Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change**

**Please explain**

**Other - Cocoa**

---

**Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change**

**Please explain**

## Submit your response

**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	<b>I am submitting to</b>	<b>Public or Non-Public Submission</b>	<b>Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?</b>
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	

**Please confirm below**